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HAVE THEIR  
JUNE  
VICTOR  
RECORDS.



# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

June 19, 1923, Temperature 80. Barometer 29.62 Rainfall 0.06 inch. Humidity 91. June 19, 1923, Temperature 84.

**THE DOLLAR.**  
To-day's closing rate 2/3 11/16.  
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
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**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

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**THE CHINA YEAR BOOK**  
1923

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Felt Hats, Straw Hats,  
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22-23, Shamshing Road.

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General Knitter & Dyers.  
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No. 1-15, Causeway Bay. Telephone Central 1301.  
Manager: YEUNG FORWAN.

Some Jewellery!

AT

**J. ULLMANN & CO.**

## TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

AIRMEN BOMB WRONG PEOPLE.

AFGHAN BORDER VIOLATED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SIMLA, June 18.

British airmen accidentally violated the Afghan border in the course of operations against tribesmen whose offences included firing on British troops and kidnapping Hindus.

Bombs were dropped, killing two Afghans and wounding five, also damaging livestock.

The British Government has expressed its unqualified apology and has arranged to pay full compensation.

## WORLD COURT.

CHINESE JUDGE INSTALLED.

STEAMER DISPUTE.

THE HAGUE, June 18.

The third session of the Permanent Court of International Justice opened in the Peace Palace, Dr. Loder presiding. The new judge, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, of China, who is replacing the late M. Barbosa, was duly installed, also Professor Walter Schrecking who has been appointed by Germany to participate in the case of the steamer "Wimbledon."

The German Government refused passage for the steamer through the Kiel Canal in 1921, and the Allies are now claiming damages against Germany under the Versailles Treaty. Germany alleges that the ship was proceeding to Danzig with a cargo of 4,000 tons of war material for Poland which was then warring against Russia.

[Dr. Wang Chung-hui is a Chinese jurist of international repute. Not only has he made a thorough study of Chinese ancient laws, but he has also studied jurisprudence and international law in England, France and Germany. Among other posts he has held that of Minister of Justice.]

## BELGIAN POLITICS.

CABINET CHANGE.

BRUSSELS, June 18.

King Albert has entrusted M. Theunis with the formation of a new Cabinet. M. Theunis has reserved his acceptance until he has conferred with his colleagues regarding the possibility of settling the question of the Flamanisation of Ghent University.

[M. Theunis was Premier and Minister of Finance in the late Government which resigned when the bi-lingual dispute came to a head.]

## BECKETT'S HAND INJURED.

POSSIBLE FIGHT DELAY.

LONDON, June 18.

Joe Beckett, the boxer, has injured his left hand which may possibly involve the postponement of his fight with Carpentier at Olympia on July 4.

On the advice of Sir Herbert Barker, the bone specialist, the hand was X-rayed. Sir Herbert Barker after he has seen the photograph expects to be able to decide whether Beckett will be able to box on the scheduled date.

[When he last met Carpentier, Joe Beckett was knocked out in a sensational manner.]

## MONSTER SUBMARINE.

WITHIN NAVAL PACT.

LONDON, June 18.

It is announced that the new British submarine which may possibly involve the Washington naval agreement.

[Britain's new super-submarine XI, is the largest in the world. It displaces 3,600 tons submerged, 1,400 tons greater than the largest German submarine. The guns are 13in. calibre. The cost, without armament, is £820,000.]

## INDIAN AGITATOR ARRESTED.

NATIONAL FLAG DEFIANCE.

NAGPUR, June 18.

Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, a prominent non-co-operator member of the working committee of the National Congress and leader of the passive resistance movement against the prohibition of the national flag in processions, has been arrested.

## LENIN BETTER.

MOSCOW, June 18.

Lenin has transferred from the Kremlin to a villa in the suburbs. It is reported that his condition indicates slight improvement.

## DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

MANCHESTER, June 18.

Playing for the Davis Cup, Gomer and Phyllis beat Lycett and Godfree 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

## DRY SHIPS.

PROPOSED TREATY WITH AMERICA.

RECIPROCAL RIGHTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, June 18.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Somerville, Mr. Ronald McNeill, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs confirmed the report that the United States proposed the conclusion of a treaty for the enforcement of the prohibition of the importation of liquor whereby United States officers will be allowed to search British vessels within twelve miles of the coast, in return for which the United States will allow liquor on British vessels if placed in bond within that area. The matter was being considered. The proposal did not involve altering international law as regards territorial waters.

## FRENCH MEASURES.

NEW YORK, June 19.

It is stated that the French Ambassador has arranged for sailors on French steamers to receive half a litre of wine daily on the homeward voyages after leaving the 3-mile limit within which all wine on board is locked up.

## CLOUDS DISPERSE.

BALKAN WAR DANGER OVER.

POWERS' TIMELY HINT.

LONDON, June 18.

Despatches from Vienna and Budapest indicate that the war danger in the Balkans is diminishing. The alarm expressed particularly in the Yugo-Slavian press, which called upon the Government to intervene with arms in the Bulgarian revolution, has somewhat subsided, M. Pashitch preferring to adhere to diplomatic methods to prevent any infraction of the Treaty of Neuilly. It was the intention of the little Entente Powers to make a joint demarche at Sofia on June 15, but this was abandoned in consequence, according to Vienna, of a hint by representatives of the Great Powers against the danger of hasty action.

[M. Pashitch is Yugo Slavia's Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.

The British authorities have received information that the Turks are endeavouring to remove from Thrace guns and troops clandestinely sent there in violation of the Mudania armistice, when the Turkish and Greek hostilities were threatened.

Hearing of the concentration at Silivria, British aeroplanes photographed the unusual activity. Destroyers watched the port all night and caught a transport early in the morning. The seizure proves conclusively the failure of Turkish military preparations in Thrace.

## ACROSS THE POLE.

AMUNDSEN'S FLIGHT ABANDONED.

AEROPLANE TROUBLES.

CHRISTIANIA, June 18.

The Minister of Defence has received a telegram from Captain Amundsen's brother stating that Amundsen has telegraphed him from Norwick, Alaska: "Trial to flight took place on June 17. The result is very unsatisfactory. I am sorry but I shall be forced to abandon the proposed flight."

[Captain Amundsen, the well-known Norwegian polar explorer who was first to reach the South Pole, intended to fly across the North Pole.]

LATER.

The Admiralty has ordered the Amundsen relief expedition to return from Spitzbergen as soon as possible.

## FINALLY BROKEN.

MARK'S FATE SEALED.

LONDON, June 18.

Marks closed at 765,000. The Market holds the opinion that it is impossible for the German authorities to stabilise the currency.

French francs sympathetically declined to 75 and Belgian to 88.45.

## AMERICA'S FINANCES.

BIG SURPLUS THIS YEAR.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

Addressing a meeting of governmental bureaux, President Harding detailed the national revenue and expenditure showing a surplus of \$200,000,000, compared with a deficit of \$823,000,000 last year.

## BROTHER KILLED.

RIGA, June 18.

The officer killed near Bialystok was Balakhovitch's brother, not the well-known general himself.

[Earlier cables reported that the well-known Anti-Bolshevik General Balakhovitch had been assassinated at a place between Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok.]

(Other news cables will be found on Page 5.)

**MACKINTOSH'S**

ANNIVERSARY  
1913 SALE 1923

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY  
JUNE 18th, 19th and 20th

LAST DAY WEDNESDAY

**MACKINTOSH**

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building,

Des Voeux Road.

Have you noticed how the cockroaches are increasing again?  
That is because you are not using

**FLETCHER'S BEETLE VIRUS.**

You can keep your house clear of these pests, if you apply the virus occasionally. And remember the Sold Distributors are

Tel. C. 345. FLETCHER & CO., LTD. Tel. C. 345  
**THE PHARMACY.**

**SPECIAL**

**SALE**

NOW ON

AT

**SINCERE'S**

**GINS & LIQUEURS**

FROM

**ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.**

**GALEHOK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.,**  
15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 75.

## ECONOMY IN COAL.

Further Lamp Coal stands for economy in coal value. All lamp coals have a large percentage of dust which are PRACTICALLY WASTE. The dust in FUGHERY Lamp Coals is sold as soon as they are cut, into boilers. Purchase lamp coal Burns gradually and is therefore a decided ECONOMY.

## HING IP & CO.

Coal Merchants & Contractors. 17, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central 718. Cable address: HINGIP. Sole Agents for Fughery Coal. We stock in our godowns 15 grades of other Fughery Coal.

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**JAMES STEER**

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER  
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard)  
8, 10A, ROYAL STREET, HONGKONG.

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EXPORTER OF

Swatow Drawn-thread Work and Canton Embroidery in finest

Quality of silk and linen.

Dealing in Ivory, Brass, Pewter, Cloisonné and Lacquer.

Mandarin Costumes and Shawls are our most popular stocks.

All goods Fresh and Moderate in price.

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Handsome Chinese Linen Drawn-work and Embroideries

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.

Mandarin Costumes of Various Design and Pattern.

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Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipbuilding.

Office: No. 25, King's Road, Tel. Central 2303.

Workshop: Queen's Road, Tel. Central 2303. (Between East & West.)

Prop. T. L. LAM.



## LAMBERT BROS.

APPOINTMENTS, APPRAISALS  
AND SURVEYS  
**Public Auctions**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on  
**TUESDAY, June 20, 1923,**  
commencing at 3 p.m.  
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.  
**The Valuable Leasehold Property**

Comprising:  
The whole of the adjoining Lots Nos. 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124 D. D. 448 situated near Kwei Cheng (Gin Dinklers Bay) in the New Territories of Hong Kong of a total area of about 108,495 square feet of which 82,646 square feet are building land and 19,850 square feet agricultural land. The property abuts on to the sea and there is a depth of 10 feet of water at medium tide at the end of the pier and 18 feet at medium tide at a distance of 200 feet from seaward boundary of the property.

In addition there is one wooden pier 100 feet long, one water reservoir with connections to all parts of the property, one Delco Electric Light Plant with connections and fittings for lighting the whole property, telephone connections to the Kowloon exchange and buildings covering a total of about 30,825 square feet including one European-style house, 6 Chinese style houses, offices, lock-up store house, sheds etc., etc. almost all of which are practically new.

The whole of the land, buildings, electric plant &c., &c., described above are to be sold in one lot.

Particulars of the Crown Lease under which the land is held may be seen at the Office of the District Land Officer South.

An outline plan of the property may be seen at Messrs. Lambert Bros. Office to whom application for further information should be made.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 13, 1923.

or  
**THURSDAY, July 12, 1923,**  
commencing at 3 p.m.

at the old premises of the Hongkong Electric Co., Wing Fung Street, Wanchai.

Two (2) 550 B. H. P. Diesel Generators Complete with alternators & exciters  
Three (3) 300 B. H. P. Diesel Generators Complete with alternators & exciters  
Two (2) 250 E. W. Steam alternators complete with exciters and switchboards  
One (1) Babcock & Wilcox water tube boiler complete with fittings and chain grate stoker  
One (1) marine type boiler complete with fittings  
Two (2) 50 K. W. Alternators (without engine)  
One (1) Main Switchboard consisting of machine panels and feeder panels  
One (1) Duplex Feed Pump  
Three (3) Hecman & Froude type water coolers  
One (1) Lot of steel steam pipes and valves  
Two (2) Sulzer pumps  
Three (3) Albany Rotary pumps  
Three (3) Fans for cooling towers and  
Three (3) motors for same  
One (1) Water tank  
One (1) 120 Gallon oil tank  
One (1) Set of spare gear for Diesel Engine consisting of 251 items  
One (1) 10 ton Travelling crane and  
A Large Quantity of Structural Steel work on the premises  
Now on View.

For Further Particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1923.

or  
**MONDAY, July 16, 1923,**  
commencing at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
**One Set of Mint Machinery**

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces (20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces (10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned).

Terms—20 per cent of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 12, 1923.

**HONGKONG HEIGHTS.**

For the information of visitors to following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published—

ISLAND.	FEET
Signal Station.	1774
Mt. Parker.	1725
Mountain Lodge.	1725
The Kyrie.	1725
Peak Hotel.	1508
Leitao, Sanatorium.	1000
Mt. Davis.	877
Bowen Rd. (Silverbeds).	893
MATILAND.	
Taiwan Shan.	9124
Kowloon Peak.	1971
Yin Rock.	1645
Shan Tsai Peak.	1000
Customs Pass.	790
Devil's Peak.	734

## G. E. WARREN &amp; CO., LTD.

SAFETY ENGINEERS  
& ORNAMENTALISTS

44, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
Tel. Central No. 189

Large stock of  
BATHS and BATH ROOM  
FITTINGS.

LAVATORY BASINS FLUSH  
CLOSETS.

COMMUNES, BEDS, &c., &c.

OPEN & CLOSED STOVES, COOKING  
RANGES, TILED GRATES.

AMERICAN & ITALIAN MARBLE  
MEMORIALS—Also in polished  
Hongkong, Granite.

A large selection of Artificial  
Wreaths.

Prices on Application.

BEIGHT &amp; SON'S

A.B.C.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE

of the

STAMPS

of the

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Continent of Europe and its Colonies.

Foreign Countries (Extra Europeans).

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

@ \$2 each.

GRAO &amp; CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Garden

Seeds, Pictorial Post Cards, Toys, &amp;c.

No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620, Hongkong.

## SHOEMAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY &amp; CO.

8, D'ARAGUIA STREET.

Opposite Kowloon Ferry.

Telephone Central No. 491

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FOR SALE, GENTS MADE OF

IVORY AND FINE DOW.

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No. 39, Man Nam Street East.

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## ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Colour Bar.

The action of the American Committee in rejecting the application of Miss Augusta Savage, a young negro student of sculpture, to enter the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in France has aroused a heated controversy and raised an issue which negro societies propose to lay before President Harding. Miss Savage appeared at a mass meeting at New York attended by whites and blacks, and protested that if her brother was good enough to go to France to fight, his sister was good enough to go there to study.

Women Who Slander.

In awarding \$12 damages for slander at the West Riding Assizes, Leeds, Mr. Justice Sheppard said: "In a case of this kind I feel it is a pity that the old parish punishment does not survive. In the olden days a woman with a slanderous tongue would be put into a stool and ducked then carried home, and that would be the end of it. The damages were awarded with costs to Mrs. Louisa Carr, of Silverhill-avenue, Bradford, against a neighbour, Mrs. Sarah Manchester. The statements complained of were that the Carrs were in financial difficulties, that her husband only lived with Mrs. Carr because he did not have to keep her, and that she was a dangerous woman to know. The judge declared that there was not a word of truth in the statements.

May Blossom.

The May blossom is the subject of some curious superstitions. Both the black and white thorns are said to be descended from the thorn of India, which, being sprung from lightning, is not only immune from danger in a thunderstorm, but possesses many magical gifts, the *Morning Post* tells us. The leaves from it are believed by many people to be a cure for all cases of inflammation, while a bough of blossom hung at the door is a safeguard against witches, but the blossom should not be taken into the house lest it bring disease with it. Many old countrymen will not cut down a hawthorn bush, they do not know why, though actually they are perpetuating an old belief that the bush is sacred, because from it the crown of thorns was made.

Cycle-Ship.

Now that a "light aeroplane," capable of flying with an engine of only 8 h.p., has been produced, America threatens to produce an airship propelled by man-power, writes Major W. T. Blake. The machine will be primarily a bicycle, to which will be attached a gas bag made of Japanese silk, and having a gas capacity of 5,300 cubic feet, which, it is estimated, will be big enough to support the bicycle attachment and one man in the air, if the occupant pedals the bicycle in the ordinary way, and so works the propeller. Normally, the bag will be packed away at the rear of the cycle, but it can be attached to the frame by 22 ounces of piano wire, and inflated from any gas supply. The machine is steered by a rudder controlled from the handle bars.

Origin of Mayfair.

Mayfair, according to some who profess to know, is beginning to lose its fashionable pre-eminence. Well it has had a long life as the Mecca of "the best people," observes the *Daily Chronicle*. The name is taken from the fair which was first held there under James II. in the first fortnight of May, "not for trade and merchandise, but for music, shows, drinking, gaming, raffles, lotteries, stage-plays, and drolls." It was attended by "all the nobility of the town," which may have suggested eligible sites in the open fields. Anyhow, about the beginning of the eighteenth century it began to be fashionable with the building of some of the great squares, and it has held its own ever since. Now the houses are too big for people to live in.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed, and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, whenever it is in the house, such a cure is at hand. For the household it is just such a provision with. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

## King Carlos.

Another picturesque adventurer has gone the way of all flesh—King Carlos, a pretty long sojourn in Sing Sing. I refer, says a *Glasgow Herald* writer, to "King Carlos"—not of Portugal, but the imitation "monarch" who for quite a long time lived in New York and had a certain following among the credulous who are always willing to believe an adventurer with a good story. The real name of this man was Cader, and I believe he was a Scotsman. At least he lived at one time in Aberdeen. He certainly had some connection with the life in Portugal during the days of the late monarch, and knew intimately all the secrets of the House of Braganza—and not a few of their scandals, including a story of a secret marriage of the departed Carlos. Investigations into the man's story proved it to be false in the main, and, when he came to London some years ago and mounted the arms of Portugal outside his house, he was gently warned off by Scotland Yard. He went to prison for fraud some years ago, and now he is dead.

Listings.

Art thou attuned to hear the sufferer's plaint;  
Thou call for help wrung from heart's agonies  
That well-nigh hopeless drifts adown the breeze?  
Or sufferest thou its call so weak and faint,  
To be overcome by sounds of selfish mirth  
Broadcast from the pleasure haunts of earth?

Art thou attuned to hear the voice of God?  
To uplift thy soul above the things of earth;  
To vibrate with the impulse that gives birth  
To love and service? Where thy Saviour trod  
Dost hear the call to follow, or alas,  
Hath this likewise been suffered vain to pass?

Thou brother, tear thy vain aerial down,  
Adjust thy wave-length to a higher ray;  
Let messages of self and pleasure wait  
Till brother-man thy love and help shall own.  
Then shall All-seeing God from heaven above  
Broadcast to thee eternal waves of love.

—A. G.

Historic Bible.

The Special Correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* writes from Milan: "The famous Bible of Borgo d'Este, translated and published in the fifteenth century by Marco d'Avogadro, Crivelli, and Ross, has been purchased in Paris by Commendatore Giovanni Treccani, the wealthy Italian industrial leader. Commendatore Treccani paid 3,300,000 (about £47,100) for the book. This ancient and most valuable document has been in Austria since 1859, and during recent years many attempts by an American banker were made to purchase it. It came into the hands of a well-known Paris antiquary. The Italian Government was informed, and immediately entered into negotiations with the owner, endeavouring to persuade him not to let the book go to America. In the meantime, Commendatore Treccani made a special journey to Paris, made a personal offer for the volume, and secured it. Now the Bible has been brought back to Milan, and the Commendatore is presenting it to Premier Mussolini as a gift.

London's Milk.

The people of London drink no less than 80 million gallons of milk a year (a writer in the *London Evening News* informs us). This means that 160,000 cows have to be milked night and morning, since the yield of the average cow is about 500 gallons a year. Much of this milk comes from long distances. The increased cost of land and labour in the County of London has compelled the milk traders to go far afield in their search for cheaper supplies. Some of London's milk is derived from farms as far north as Derbyshire and as far south as Dorset. London, in fact, draws upon an area with a radius of 200 miles. Almost the whole of London's milk is produced in this country, for the competitor abroad can only compete with condensed milk in airtight cans. Many problems arise during the transport of the milk to London. The chief consideration is keeping the milk cool. A temperature below 59 degrees is aimed at, and in practically all dairies from which milk comes long distances by rail the milk is artificially cooled before starting. In addition, the churns are sterilised and kept as cool as possible in the railway trucks. Some of the cows are milked by machinery, and big plants are used in the large London dairies for hoisting cans and measuring the milk. All of it must conform to the legal requirements of three per cent. of cream fat.

Island for Sale.

Among the more important Scottish estates which are to be offered for sale during the coming months are the Duke of Argyll's estates, extending to 51,658 acres, including the island of Tiree, which is said to offer the finest snipe shooting in Europe; part of the island of Lismore and Benmore Forest, with the famous Benmore mountain, including some of the best stalking ground in the West of Scotland; the Jura Island estate, Argyllshire, which extends to about 64,000 acres, consisting of Ardlussa Forest and Tarbert Forest. Some of the best heads and heaviest deer in Scotland are got in the Jura forests.

Feels The Heat.

I am sorry to hear that the King is far from well, while his insomnia is troubling him again, says a *Glasgow* paper writer. There was a passing reference in the news from Rome that His Majesty was feeling the heat very much, and was on one occasion "slightly indisposed." The fact is, he felt the excessive heat of the Italian capital very much, while the visit was one long round of engagements, each treading upon the heels of the other. The Queen can stand heat and arduous engagements very wonderfully. But the King gets tired easily. In this, he does not resemble either his royal father or grand-mother. Both Queen Victoria and King Edward were Spartans for exacting duty. The late Queen never seemed to know fatigue, nor did she expect it to exist in others—as on the memorial occasion when Mr. Gladstone put in a plea for the waiting ladies who were standing in statuesque attitudes at a respectful distance. Her Majesty was amazed at Mr. Gladstone's strange request.



"Nothing has the Same Lasting Results"

Hall's Wine the Great British Tonic for health and strength not only enables the body to resist disease, but quickly and permanently restores the wasted frame to health after illness or operation.

It is used with consistent success in Nerve Weakness, Coughs and Colds—in the words of a well-known Medical Man, "Nothing has the same lasting results."

It is no wonder doctors all over the British Isles prescribe Hall's Wine—and have done so for nearly thirty years when it has won such glowing tributes to its worth.

**Hall's Wine**

THE SUPREME RESTORATIVE

A doctor writes of this wonderful tonic: "Hall's Wine has done me up so effectively that I have pinned my faith to it ever since."

Hall's Wine is obtainable from all British Chemists and Wine Merchants and is sold in bottles of 12 and 24.

Sole Proprietors: J. W. HALL & CO., LTD., 10, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Bowel Complaint in Children.

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is always the depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

Heals WOUNDS & SORES, HEAL RASH, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, &c.

**THE MAGICAL HERBAL SKIN CURE**

**Zam-Buk**

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL MATTER

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HONGKONG, May 1923.

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### BIRTHS.

**EVANS.**—On June 10, 1923, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Evans, a son.  
**TILBURN.**—On June 12, 1923, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Tilburn, a daughter.  
**LLEWELLIN.**—On June 12, 1923, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Llewellyn, a daughter.

### DEATH.

**BAKER.**—On June 13, 1923, at Shanghai, Robert Anthony, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Baker, aged 6 months.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1923.

### CHINA IN PAWN.

Amidst the welter of chaos in China, the financial problem looms largest. According to *Whitaker's Almanack* for 1923, the National debt of China at the end of 1920 was \$216,000,000. The figures for the United Kingdom at the commencement of the Financial Year 1922-1923 were \$7,742,526,100, for France \$6,840,000,000, the United States \$5,147,000,000. The indebtedness per head works out approximately: United Kingdom £181, France £162, United States £47 and China ten shillings and nine pence. At first blush it appears that, though scarcely fair to compare the earning capacity of the Chinese worker with his brother in the United States or Europe, China is in a relatively sound financial position. Taking exchange at eight dollars to the pound, half a crown being the value of the unit in British currency, China's National Debt amounted to \$1,720,000,000 in

1920. In September last year, the Minister of Finance in Peking furnished the *China Year Book* with a statement showing China's indebtedness as \$1,726,409,000, including \$489,000,000 without security, "all of which are now due for payment, but the Government has no where-withal for their repayment." The statement continues: "Recently rumours have been circulated of the foreigners' intention to readjust China's finances and this would compromise China's sovereign rights and would have a far-reaching effect. In addition, the unpaid military expenses which have accumulated during recent years have amounted to \$180,000,000." "The words we have italicized are the main cause of China's present financial dilemma. The Peking Government needs financial help in the worst possible way. The Powers are prepared to help her—or sanction their nationals helping her—provided foreigners are placed in control of China's finances until the debts are liquidated. The grafters running the Chinese Republic, realizing that foreign control would prevent their lining their pockets, take refuge in the patriot cry of China's sovereign rights being compromised. Foreign financial magnates, however, are not likely to budge from their position and the Peking Government will either have to agree to the terms offered or make further default on loans due. To visualize the position more clearly—the funds remitted to Peking by the different provinces and the special areas between January and September, 1922 were approximately \$281,000 per month. Against this, the monthly expenditure of the Central Government, according to the budget, is more than \$9,000,000, leaving a deficit of

over \$8,000,000. The statement of the Finance Minister throws no light on the manner in which it is proposed this deficit be made good, beyond the somewhat vague remark: "As a temporary measure the Twelfth Year Budget is compiled to determine the receipts and expenditure."

In March, 1921, a presidential mandate was issued approving the proposals of the Ministry of Finance for the readjustment of China's Domestic Loans other than the 3rd, 4th and 7th year Short Term Bond Issue Loans and the formation of a Sinking Fund for payment of principal and interest to be controlled by the Inspector General of Customs. To commence with, the revenues appropriated for this service were paid with fair regularity, but we read: "If the Customs surplus had been diverted to other purposes as was demanded at the end of 1921, the loan service would have had to be suspended for want of cash funds." The result is that the financial year 1922-1923 began with an empty Sinking Fund, and it will need more than the resumption of regular payments of the sums due from the Salt Gabelle and the Ministry of Communications to meet the loan obligations.

Despite the fact that China's National Debt only works out at ten shillings odd per head, neither her individual financial magnates nor the Chinese Bankers' Association will stir a finger to help her under present circumstances, though the Bankers' Association would, it is authoritatively stated, be prepared to participate in an international loan.

In short, China is in pawn; an international loan and the appointment of foreign financial controllers is her only salvation, unless an honest government is established in Peking, strong enough to keep the grasping militarists in their place. During the year that Li Yuan-hung has occupied the presidential chair, he has done his best for the country, in the opinion of those in a position to judge, but he has had to fight "the most corrupt Government organization that the Republic of China has yet had to contend with."

### Local Bricks.

Although little publicity beyond the stereotyped announcements has been given to the forthcoming sale of land at Castle Peak for a brick works, people interested in the industry of brickmaking which must always be bound up with the housing problem and therefore, of considerable pains to gather all the information available before the date of the sale. There is a shortage of bricks in the Colony. Accordingly, the projected industry cannot start under better circumstances. It follows that a rich reward awaits the purchaser. Why then should there be a feeling of uneasiness? The answer to this is that it cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty whether the boom will continue. As mentioned in the *China Mail* last week people are elated by the Government's housing policy. It is felt that if a decision is made which would tend to check building, the price of bricks will fall and the new enterprise may not pay. However, if it can be assured that there will be a steady demand, governed by economic conditions, there is no reason why the local article cannot compete successfully with bricks made in South China. Present prices are inflated on account of the sundry levies made before the bricks reach Hongkong. This would be avoided if they were made at Castle Peak but it would be as well to recall that the Colony does not have a supply of raw material to render the industry independent of sources in China. Older residents may recall the trouble the Green Island Cement Co. had years ago in regard to its supplies of lime-stone. It is believed that a brick factory at Castle Peak would necessarily obtain most of its materials from the East River district and present conditions there are not hopeful.

### Blasting.

The vast amount of site preparation, road construction, and hill mowing that is being done in the Colony, and the daily blasting that takes place in consequence, suggests that the rules governing the permission given, presumably by our Public Works Department, to use dynamite in blasting operations should be revised, in the interests of building contractors as well as those of the general public. Yesterday we recorded an exciting incident

which occurred at Happy Valley on Sunday which might have ended fatally, when pieces of rock were blown to a considerable distance, damaging the Police Sports Club pavilion, and injuring a child, happily without fatal result. Such narrow accidents are unfortunately not uncommon and whilst the present arrangement is allowed to remain in force will continue to be so, possibly resulting in further damage, accident, and perhaps death. Is there any excuse for adhering strictly to the cast-iron rule that blasting shall only be done at 12 noon and 5 p.m.? In outlying districts where pedestrians are few and far between, the rule need not be altered, but where, as in the case of Happy Valley, where Morrison Hill is in course of being cast-in to the sea, and where there is a constant stream of pedestrians, and where, also, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, there is a large concourse at both the Police and Civil Service Clubs, the rule should be cancelled, and other hours substituted. There is no need to wait until something really serious has happened, to give this matter the attention it deserves. In bringing the question to the notice of the proper authorities, we assume that the relative value of dynamite and gunpowder in blasting operations, that is from a safety point of view, has been considered.

### THIEVES ABOUT.

EUROPEANS, ROBBED THIS MORNING.

### EXCITING STREET CHASES.

Europeans walking about our streets should keep a wary eye open for snatchers. This morning two attempts were made to rob Europeans but fortunately both failed. And still more fortunately both thieves were captured—thanks to the prompt action of the intended victims, a lady in one instance and a gentleman in the other.

Coming out of Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co.'s store this morning with another lady, Miss Dieterle, of the Kowloon Mission, felt her hand bag tugged from behind. Turning round she saw a Chinese making off with it into Des Voeux Road. She promptly gave chase and an Indian watchman blew his whistle. The thief was intercepted by an Indian constable and caught near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The bag contained \$75 in notes and a cheque for \$36.

### NEAR BLAKE PIER.

Leaving the Star Ferry Wharf this morning about ten o'clock, Mr. M. H. Large, of 39 Nathan Road, Kowloon, was walking towards Blake Pier when a Chinese snatched his fountain pen. Mr. Large gave chase and caught the thief himself.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A small Chinese boy was drowned while bathing at Cheung Sha Wan yesterday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 2, 1923, amounted to 100,115 tons and the sales during the period to 86,668 tons.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Chan Sze surrendered to her bail to answer a charge of making her boat fast to the s.s. "Ming Sang," while under way in the harbour at 8 a.m. yesterday. After the procomrade of the "Ming Sang" had given evidence, accused was found guilty and fined \$50.

At a meeting of members of the Portuguese community, held at the Club Lusitano last evening, to consider whether the Portuguese language should be made a compulsory subject in local schools attended by Portuguese children, a resolution was passed recommending that it should be made a compulsory subject. The meeting was called by Mr. F. P. de V. Soares following the discussion at the last meeting of the Board of Education, when there was a difference of opinion among members, the Board eventually appointing a small committee to obtain the views of Portuguese parents upon the question. There was a good attendance, among those present being the Consul (Mr. Albuquerque e Castro).

### PLAGUE HERE.

Shanghai has declared Hongkong and Canton plague infected ports and quarantine was imposed with effect from June 18.

## HONGKONG EDUCATION.

### GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OUTLINED.

### ANSWER TO CRITICISM.

### PROPOSED KOWLOON SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The big public meeting, held in the City Hall last March to urge the necessity for better education for British children, passed certain resolutions which the Chairman (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.), later sent to the Government. From Mr. Pollock we received to-day a copy of the Government's answer to those resolutions. Signed by the Colonial Secretary, the answer reads—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 26, enclosing a copy of resolutions regarding the education of British children, which were passed at a public meeting held on March 8.

The first resolution reads:— "That kindergartens for children between the ages of five and nine years be established, on the most modern methods, with specially trained kindergarten teachers in charge at the Peak, Kowloon, Quarry Bay, and Causeway Bay and in some part of the central district of the city."

The Government considers that primary schools should be maintained at convenient centres for the education of children between the ages of five and nine years inclusive, under the supervision of teachers trained in modern methods. Such schools exist at the Peak, at Causeway Bay and in Kowloon. It is proposed to move the Causeway Bay school to the neighbourhood of Leighton Hill, and to open a new primary school at Quarry Bay. It is not proposed at present to open a primary school in the central district of Victoria, as the Military School, Peak School, and Victoria School amply meet the existing demand.

### Standard of Education.

The second resolution reads:— "That it is essential that British boys and girls above the age of nine should receive a better education in the Colony than at present."

does not perhaps call for separate comment, as the subsequent resolutions suggest means by which the end may be achieved.

The third resolution is:— "That such education should be of such a character as to enable scholars on leaving school at the age of about seventeen years to pass the standard of the London Matriculation Examination."

The proposal to adopt the London Matriculation Examination as a standard was made by Mr. Mackintosh, who preferred it to the Hongkong University Matriculation because, "although the two things are practically identical, the London Matriculation examination makes a second language compulsory and it is just this second language which makes all the difference to the market value of the boy."

The London examination requires one language only in addition to English, and, as French is compulsory at the Kowloon School, the objection raised by Mr. Mackintosh falls to the ground.

"Good All Round Education." Mr. Mackintosh, in the course of his argument, stated that he knew nothing so dangerous, he was inclined to say nothing so criminal, as a good all-round general education, and he added that, if there was any parent in the Colony who wanted to make his son an engineer or an agriculturist, he was entitled to demand the creation of a school whose curriculum would normally and ordinarily prepare the boy to pass the appropriate examination. The chief merit of the London Matriculation examination, as this Government understands it, is that it is designed to ensure that the candidate has the grounding of a good all-round general education, and to this end he is required to take five subjects and to pass in all five at the same time. Failure in one subject necessitates the taking of all five subjects again at a subsequent examination. The Hongkong University examination is designed to fulfil a similar purpose.

In the course of the discussion on this third resolution Mr. Mackintosh is reported as follows:— "He must congratulate the last speaker if he had succeeded in obtaining a syllabus of the Peak School, the Victoria School, or even the Kowloon British School. He had asked on several occasions at meetings of the Education Board that the syllabus be placed upon the table, but had always received the same answer—that they were in course of preparation. It had been his painful duty to point out over and over again that mathematics were not taught at all in these schools or perhaps it would be more correct to say that they had only recently begun to be taught. He failed to see how they were going to get the boys up to the Matriculation standard if they did not begin to teach them mathematics—by which he meant simple algebra and geometry."

He suggested that it should be in the resolution that the type of education should be on definite matriculation lines.

### Syllabus and Mathematics.

In view of the wide publicity which has been given to Mr. Mackintosh's remarks, the Government considers it necessary to make the following statement:—

(a) Every school in the Colony is required to have a syllabus and no new school may be opened until its syllabus is approved. As regards the Kowloon School, which is the only British school where there are senior pupils, copies of the syllabus are displayed in the class rooms, and in April, 1921, the syllabus was definitely shown to Mr. Mackintosh and other members of a visiting Subcommittee of the Board of Education. Mr. Mackintosh, at a meeting of the Board, asked for a copy of the syllabus and it was laid before the Board at its next meeting.

(b) Mathematics have been taught at the Kowloon School, since the first opening of the School. Fifteen months ago Mr. Mackintosh, in his capacity of Registrar of the University forwarded to the Director of Education the University examination results in algebra and geometry for the School. At his inspection in December last Mr. Mackintosh took a class in geometry.

### Crucial Fact.

The answer of the Government to the third resolution is that the education in its schools is of such a character as to enable scholars on leaving school to pass the Hongkong University examination; and that, in view of the position which that University holds in the Colony, the Government is not prepared to substitute for its examination the Matriculation examination of the University of London.

It is however the case that, while boys from Queen's College and similar schools can and do attain this Matriculation standard, the scholars from the Kowloon School fail, as a rule, to do so; and this crucial fact appears to be the basis of the demand for reform in the education of British children. It remains to be seen whether and to what extent such reform is practicable.

The fault is not to be found in the standard or type of education, which is in no way inferior to that obtaining in Queen's College; nor does it lie in the quality of the teaching staff, the average qualifications of the teachers at the Kowloon School being much higher than it is at Queen's College, where a number of locally trained teachers are employed. Nor is there any economy of expenditure at the Kowloon School, where the cost to public funds of each scholar is approximately three times as great as the cost at Queen's College. On the other hand the British scholar starts with the decided advantage, compared with the Chinese scholar, that English is his native language.

### Interrupted Studies.

The reason for the comparative failure of the British child is, in the opinion of the Government, to be found mainly in causes which are not within its control. The British child is not a permanent resident in the sense that the Chinese child is. He comes to the Colony at varying ages and leaves it periodically when his parents go on furlough. At Queen's College the average boy goes right up through the school for five or six years at least, and in many cases for seven or eight years. At the Kowloon School, since the year 1914, only twenty-five children, apart from those now in attendance, are recorded as having remained until the age of fifteen or over, and of these only eight were at the school for as long as three years. In the years 1920-1923 inclusive there have been no boys aged seventeen; there have been ten boys aged sixteen; eight of whom entered school for the first time at the age of fourteen; there have been sixteen boys aged fifteen, ten of whom entered school at the age of fourteen. There is no boy or girl now at the school aged fifteen and upwards who has attended regularly and without intermission since the age of ten. Irregularity of attendance, especially when classes are small, does not merely eat back the child who is absent. On his return he must be coached up to the standard which his class has reached in his absence, and this involves the

delaying of the other children until he can catch them up. No improvement in educational facilities can repair the damage caused by intermittent school attendance, and, as long as this state of affairs continues, it is not possible to equip the average British child with an education equal to that which he would acquire at home or equal to that which the Chinese boy acquires at Queen's College.

### Home Discipline Lax.

The British child is subject to the further disadvantage of an unfavourable environment. Eastern surroundings, and particularly Eastern servants, tend to a relaxation of home discipline, and as a child grows out of babyhood the climate begins to sap his energy.

The fourth and fifth resolutions advise:— "That, in order to avoid duplication of the teaching staff, a school for the co-education of boys and girls be established"—and "That such a school should be a day school and not a boarding school."

The Government accepts the recommendation, as to a day school, but it considers that, under conditions, the best results cannot be obtained while the system of co-educating boys and girls continues. The average British boy in Hongkong requires stricter discipline and supervision than does the average British girl, in order to ensure the proper performance of tasks, and the purpose aimed at in his education is different.

### The Government accepts the sixth resolution.

"That the staff, as regards teaching qualifications, approximate so far as possible to the present staff of Queen's College, and that continuity of staff, especially of the seniors, should be secured."

It has been pointed out in the ninth paragraph of the letter that the average qualification of the Kowloon School Staff is considerably higher than at Queen's College.

The seventh resolution reads:— "That it is essential, in order to make such schools as is suggested a success, that the parents should earnestly co-operate with the staff of the school in—

- (1) Maintaining strict discipline over the boys and girls and
- (2) In securing the regular attendance of the boys and girls at school.

The Government concurs that the co-operation of parents on these lines is essential, in order that their children may get the fullest benefit from the educational facilities which are provided.

### Temporary Kowloon Building.

The Government agrees in principle with the eighth and last resolution.

"That adequate playing grounds should be attached to the school and that the playing of games should be compulsory for boys and girls."

There is however the difficulty that, with present means of communication, there is no site available which is both sufficiently central for purposes of a day school and at the same time sufficiently large to allow of adequate playing grounds. In the proposed laying out of King's Park for recreation purposes a suitable area will be made available for the Kowloon School.

A considerable majority of the British children in the Colony reside in Kowloon, and the Government proposes accordingly that the secondary schools for British boys and girls should be in Kowloon. It is the intention to erect a temporary building on land adjoining the present Kowloon School and to allocate the one building to boys and the other to girls. An area large enough for two schools with playing grounds will be earmarked within the residential district which has been laid out by the Town Planning Committee, but it is considered inadvisable to make definite plans for building until the tramway services in operation and the development of the neighbourhood has substantially progressed.

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The *Daily Mail* is informed that the Duke of York is to be appointed Governor-General of one of the Overseas Dominions in the near future.

It is announced from Cairo that Mr. Howard Carter is much better, and is able to go out. His indisposition was due largely to worry occasioned by Lord Carnarvon's illness.

The civil marriage of Princess Yolande with Count Calvi di Bergolo was celebrated in the Throne Room of Quirinal Palace, and the religious ceremony followed at the Quirinal.

The death has occurred at Leicester of the Rev. Hugh Somerville Geddes, Hon. Canon of Peterborough and Leicester, and younger brother of Mr. Sydney Geddes, M.P., who died a week previously.



## ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

## "CANADA" MAKES NEW RECORD.

## WEATHER SET AT NAUGHT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

VANCOUVER, June 19. The liner "Empress of Canada" has established a new Trans-Pacific record, namely eight days, ten hours, and fifty-three minutes. The average speed was 2.76 knots between Yokohama and Race Rocks, despite the unfavourable conditions.

## FORMER RECORDS.

The Canadian Pacific steamer "Empress of Canada" which sailed from Hongkong at noon on Saturday June 2 arrived at Vancouver at 3 p.m. on Sunday, June 17. The time taken between Yokohama and Victoria was 202 hours 53 minutes or 8 days 10 hours and 53 minutes, thus constituting a new Trans-Pacific record. The "Empress of Canada" maintained an average speed of 2.66 knots per hour across the Pacific.

Since 1891 Canadian Pacific steamers have held the Trans-Pacific record, each new advanced class of steamer setting the record a notch higher. The previous record times from Yokohama to Victoria were "Empress of Asia" on April 1922, 8 days 19 hours 32 minutes, and "Empress of Russia" in May of 1914, 8 days 18 hours 31 minutes.

In June 1897 the "Empress of Japan" established a record of 10 days 9 hours Yokohama to Vancouver, a wonderful speed for those days and high even for to-day, but her performance has been outclassed by the latest addition to the Canadian Pacific fleet.

Even better records may confidently be expected of the "Empress of Canada" in the future.

## LINCHING OUTRAGE.

## POWERS CONSIDERING COMPENSATION.

## GUARANTEES WANTED.

LONDON, June 18. In the House of Commons, in the course of a reply stating that Linching captives had now been released, Mr. Ronald McNeill, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared the Powers were now considering questions of compensation and guarantees against future outrages. — Reuter.

## BOXING.

## PANCHITO VILLA DEFEATS WILDE.

NEW YORK, June 18. In the world feather-weight championship, Panchito Villa knocked out the holder Jimmy Wilde, in the seventh round.

## FIVE YEARS' JAIL.

## CONSTABLE WHO KICKED WIFE.

Passing sentence this morning on Man Chuen, the police constable, who was found guilty of manslaughter, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Paines Judge, said he had given the matter deep consideration. He had carefully weighed the evidence, which proved without doubt that the woman's death had been caused by the kicks dealt her by prisoner. According to the evidence the prisoner had kicked his wife twice. He must have kicked her very hard, which was a serious matter. However, said the Judge, there were two matters for consideration—the prisoner had made no attempt to escape, but had gone to the hospital to visit his wife and had shown deep grief over the whole affair. In the second place the jury had made a recommendation for mercy and the prisoner's police record was excellent. In view of these facts prisoner would be sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

## HONGKONG'S HEALTH.

The return of notifiable diseases for the 24 hours ending yesterday, shows eight cases of plague, one of small-pox, three of typhoid, one meningitis, all patients Chinese except one Portuguese down with enteric. The total for the week ending June 18 is: eight plague, fourteen small-pox, six enteric, one meningitis. The patients are Chinese in every case except small-pox and enteric, which claimed one Briton in each case. During the week under review there were four deaths from plague, twenty small-pox, sixteen enteric and one meningitis. Four cases of influenza (not notifiable) among Chinese were also reported.

## FRENCH BANK.

## HONGKONG DEPOSITORS' RIGHTS.

## SCHEME OF COMPOSITION.

A circular has now been issued to depositors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, signed by the Societe Francaise De Garantie, giving particulars of a proposed scheme of composition which will be read with considerable interest by the large number of depositors of the Banque—particularly those resident in Hongkong. The circular, which is dated the 12th June, from Hongkong, states that after the Banque suspended payment, its Provisional Liquidator in France, having carefully studied the state of affairs, found it advisable in the interests of all parties concerned to try to avoid a winding up of the Company and to ask for postponement by the Creditors of their right to wind up the Company and to propose to them a scheme of arrangement. The Drawing up of this scheme, the circular adds, required a long time on account of the great number of branches spread in different parts of the world and of the wish of the French Government to intervene in favour of the Far Eastern creditors. Such intervention necessitated certain agreements with the Chinese Government and ratification of same by the French Parliament. Immediately after this ratification was obtained, viz:—in February 1923, the scheme of arrangement was issued duly approved and signed by the French Government. It is believed to be in the hands of the Hongkong Official Receiver and a meeting of local Creditors will doubtless be called at an early date for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of approving same. The meeting of creditors who have lodged their claims under the French Law will take place on or before July 1st, but it would be of great interest, the circular states, if the French Provisional Liquidator could know before such date the feeling of Hongkong creditors regarding the scheme, the main lines of which are as follows:—

1. The Banque Industrielle de Chine undertakes to repay in French francs within a maximum period of 25 years the total amount of its liabilities such as they stood on July 26, 1921. All liabilities including principal, interest and charges accrued up to July 26, 1921 will be converted into French francs at the rates of exchange ruling on July 26, 1921.

2. Creditors will be issued 'Distribution Notes' for the amount of their claim calculated as above, said enjoying equal rights in the distributions which may be made from the available funds of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

These notes will be in denominations of Francs 500 each and fractional certificates will be issued for the fractions of claims under Francs 500. A market may be created for all these Notes which will be issued to bearer. The funds available for the above distribution will arise from the gradual realisation of assets of the Banque Industrielle de Chine and from its share of 95% on the profits of the Societe Francaise de Garantie. The above distributions will be made from time to time as and when the available funds of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be sufficient to allow a payment of at least 5% on the total amount secured by distribution notes.

3. The Far Eastern creditors will have the option of exchanging 'Distribution Notes' against Gold Dollar Bonds to be issued by the Chinese Government, bearing interest at 5% per annum from January 1923 and redeemable within 23 years by yearly drawings or by redemption in the stock market. The exchange will be at the rate ruling on July 26, 1921, viz:—1 G. \$ for Francs 12.92 1/2.

These Bonds, called 'Boxer Bonds' will be issued to bearer in denominations of G.\$50 each and fractional Bonds will be issued for broken amounts. A market will be created for same in the principal centres of the world. The Boxer Bonds represent the value of the Boxers' annuities which the French Government is entitled to receive according to international agreement arrived at in 1901 and which the French Government has agreed to abandon in favour of the Far Eastern Creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The payment of interest and principal on the Boxer Bonds are secured by the receipts of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Salt Tax, such receipts being collected and managed by an international Administration under foreign supervision.

Creditors are informed that in expressing an opinion either way they do not bind themselves as to what attitude they will adopt when the scheme is put officially before them at the meeting to be held later on by the Hongkong Official Receiver.

## "VERY BAD CASE."

## TEN YEARS AND "CAT" FOR ROBBER.

## "MOST COWARDLY" CRIME.

At the Criminal Sessions, this morning, before His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, Wu Lan-fan was charged, under section 31 of the Larceny Ordinance 1865, with having robbed Hang Hing-fat of a watch, chain and \$1676 in cash, and with having robbed Abdul Rahim Abbas of a metal watch and chain. The alleged offences took place on February 15 last.

Inspector Earner was in charge of the case.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Assistant Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown. Prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded not guilty.

The following Jury was empanelled: Messrs. R. T. Matheson, L. Yates, C. M. S. Squire, W. J. Eldridge, W. Patton, A. M. Tavares and H. Penny.

Mr. Dyer Ball, in outlining the case, said that on the morning of February 15, in the office of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. there were the complainant and three clerks.

Three of them, Hung Hing-fat, Li Yee-chow and Abdul Rahim Abbas, would give evidence that a gang of men, among them the prisoner, entered, gagged the complainant and clerks and robbed them as stated in the charge. Some of the gang were armed with revolvers. The only man arrested was the prisoner who had been identified from among fifteen men. The prisoner was not arrested until May 4, but he was easily identified, concluded Mr. Ball.

The first witness was Mr. Hung Hing-fat, the complainant. He said that on February 15, the prisoner and another man entered the office and asked to see a certain clerk. They were told the man was not there. Prisoner and his companion then drew revolvers and told me to stand aside. Four other men, armed with daggers and revolvers, then appeared. I was ordered to put my hands behind my back, which I did. Someone bound my hands.

A cup was then forced into my mouth by prisoner. Witness went on to describe how he was robbed of his watch etc., and cash, though his private papers were not touched. Three other clerks were bound and gagged. They were all ordered into a back room and strapped to chairs in a sitting posture. After the robbers had left, witness discovered that \$1,676 had been stolen from the safe.

This sum was in addition to \$60 taken from the person of witness. The office boy, San Kau, released them. In conclusion the witness said: "The reason why I remember the prisoner's features so well, is because he was pointing his revolver at me while the other robbers were searching the office. I picked prisoner out on an identification parade at the Central Police Station about three months after the robbery."

Prisoner, in reply to the Court, said that he was a machine-tailor, working at Yau-nai, and knew nothing about the allegations made against him. The complainant, in reply to the Chief Justice, said he did not think he could recognize any of the other robbers concerned. However, he was positive as to the prisoner's identity because prisoner had stood in front of him with a revolver for fully 20 minutes.

A number of other witnesses gave corroborative evidence. The prisoner, in a statement from the dock, said he was an honest tailor, who had never done anything wrong. He had wished to call a clansman as witness to prove that he was at work in his shop on the day the robbery took place.

The Police stated the witness referred to had left the Colony. The Chief Justice, in summing up, said that the whole case depended upon the evidence as to identification, given by Messrs. Hung Hing-fat and Abdul Abbas.

The Jury, after a brief absence, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

The Chief Justice described the robbery as a most cowardly one. "It is a very bad case and I shall take very good care that it will be many years before you will be let loose on Hongkong society again. The sentence of the Court is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for ten years and receive fifteen strokes with the cat."

The Shanghai Municipal Council has appointed a Committee to enquire into the conditions of child labour in Shanghai and the vicinity, and to make recommendations to the Council as to what regulations, if any, should be applied to child labour in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, having regard to practical considerations and to local conditions generally. The membership of the Committee is as follows:—Messrs. I. S. S. Cooper, F. J. Cornfoot, R. J. Mac-Nicol, H. Y. Moh, G. Okada, H. Lipson, Ward, Mrs. D. Mac-Gillivray, Miss Agatha Harrison, Miss Mayling Soong and Dr. Mary Stone.

## HOW IT'S DONE.

## LOCAL COURT MARTIAL IMPRESSION.

## (Specially Contributed.)

Bitter indeed is the disappointment of disillusion. Whether it is my youthful reading that is to blame, or the fact that providence has burdened me with a vivid imagination, my impression hitherto of a court-martial has been altogether different to what obtains. Perhaps I have seen a picture or visioned one where an idea of expanse has been given, a large area with men coming and going, principally on horse back, the men appalled like unto lancers, with dancing plumes on their heads. Anon there is the distant sound of bugles, with the smoke of cannon waiting to the high heavens. In the arena sit a body of men in uniforms of glaring splendour. They sit as in a semi-circle and in the centre there is a drum covered with a magnificent Union Jack. The prisoner is brought in, tall and noble, with mien undaunted, of flashing eyes. If he has sinned, you believe he has done so nobly. He has your sympathy at the outset. Well, in Hongkong you only get the bugles, but this also is a disappointment for the bugles turn out to be cornets being toolled up by the garrison band housed close by. The arena does not exist. Instead you go to a room, which on the lintel of the door outside has these cryptic signs upon it: O. Billiard Rm. You dig in to your Latin erudition and solve the conundrum as follows: Officers Billiard Room. And all things are added unto you! But, O! shades of Newman, as you walk into that room you think of the story of the old lady who had never seen a strange animal before, and echo her sentiment when, on seeing a giraffe for the first time, she says: "There ain't no such thing". And there is no billiard table in that room. Perhaps our latin is at fault, and the O. Billiard Rm. has some other meaning. The way of transgressors is ever hard, and we endorse that when we sit down on the hard bench that has been provided for the modest members of the fourth estate. The table, like the floor, is devoid of cover, and we estimate that not less than one gallon of ink has been let loose on its age-worn surface. The walls are decorated with two large maps—one of Asia and the other of the British Isles. Of the room itself one need only say that it reminded one of a prayer meeting hall; it only needed the texts. At the top table there is seated the president, and on either side is an assistant. At other tables facing each other, is the prosecutor and the "Prisoner's Friend." These tables have covers on them—army blankets—they look like. The officers are simply garbed in their ordinary every-day uniform, their only extra "appurtenance" being a sword. The

prisoner and the witnesses are marched in, and sworn on bly, to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth—"I help me God." (Quite different to the Sydney Courts, where some witnesses would have it, "so help me God.") The principal witness gives his story and this is patiently written down by the president; read over before the witness leaves, and the prisoner is asked if he wishes to ask any questions. This operation is repeated in the case of every witness called, and one feels that the president has a very strenuous occupation which he discharges with a vast amount of conscientious fairness. The prosecutor and defender are invited to address the court and at the conclusion of any address they may give, the Court is closed for a while to enable it to consider the case, reopened, and its verdict given. Sentence is promised to be announced at a later date. Thus ends a court-martial.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE OFFICES of the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs have been removed to the First Floor of Beaconsfield Arcade.

E. R. HALLIFAX, Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Hongkong, June 19, 1923.

## WANTED.

WANTED in Solicitors' office a competent shorthand typist. Apply P. O. Box A 387.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1923, commencing at 5.15 p.m. A Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps

(Full particulars from catalogue) On View from Monday the 25th June 1923.

Terms—Cash on delivery. HAMMERS BROS., Auctioneers. Hongkong, June 19, 1923.

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, as announced in May and June of 1922, providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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This Week's Startling Attraction Per se "Lake Onawa." Absolutely, undeniably and without any doubt the biggest attraction ever offered by any Amusement enterprise touring the world.

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Positively exhibiting for a short season only, prior to shipping to America.

Bring the kiddies, they will be delighted. Come yourselves. You will be amazed. A Mammoth Big Show. Don't fail to see it.

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Golden Puff	"	"	70
Digestive	Special Size	"	1.25
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**UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.**

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE

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The following unclaimed telegrams

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(Limited):—

Mosier President Cleveland, from

Yokohama.

Prasor President Cleveland, from

Yokohama.

Victoria Cinema, from Berlin.

Rickmers, from Tokio.

Dover Jones Isolation Hospital, from

Ocheshi-rado.

Nagasaki, from Osaka.

Kawamura Nishih, from Kobe.

Joeking, from Amoy.

Fooking, from Amoy.

0171, from Shanghai.

Auyang, from Hankow.

N. LUND,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 14, 1923.

**EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-****ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.**

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in

E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.

Landed from Berkeley, California.

Miss Wilgen Mission, from

Syracuse.

Mohammedali, from Yerd.

R. M. MACALPINE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 14, 1923.







## ARROW



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## ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

## DESERVING SENTENCES.

## JAIL AND THE "CAT."

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Chau Tai-fu, Map Yau and Chan Lai-chai, were found guilty of robbery and assault. Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor prosecuted. The following comprised the jury: Messrs. J. D. Kinnaird, F. F. Duckworth, J. F. F. Fisher, F. Soutar, J. Silva de Loureiro, W. I. J. Sousa and C. des Vaux Sullivan.

The first and third prisoners were each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour and ten strokes of the lash, while the third received a seven-year sentence and ten with the "cat." In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Gompertz told the prisoners that they could consider themselves fortunate that none of the victims of their brutal assault had succumbed to their injuries. The three men convicted had formed the crew of a fishing junk. They had brutally assaulted the master, his wife and family, robbed them of \$600 in cash and clothing and then made off in the dinghy.

The charge of piracy against them was not proven.

## MURDER TRIAL.

## PRISONER COLLAPSES WHEN SENTENCED.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday afternoon, before Sir William Rees Davies, the Chief Justice, the case was concluded in which Lo Kam-shan was arraigned for the murder of his son, Lo Chang-fa.

The father, obsessed with the idea that the mother of the child had "gone wrong" jumped into the harbour with the boy in his arms about 8 p.m., on May 25. Chinese boat-women rescued father and son, the latter being removed to the Kwong Wai Hospital, where he died at 11 p.m., the same night.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Assistant Attorney-General, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. N. I. Brewer (instructed by Messrs. Lee and Russ) defended the accused.

The prisoner in the witness box stated that on one occasion, some days before May 25, he had gone to see his wife and found her with another man. He thought it better that he should die.

The defence put forward by Mr. Brewer was that the child did not die as the result of immersion, but died at its mother's breasts as the result of her hugging it closely to her and so suffocating it. The action might have been the result of malice against the husband or misdirected affection. He submitted that the jury could not definitely find that the prisoner murdered the child.

In summing up the Chief Justice pointed out to the jury that even in a case where two grown up people agreed to commit suicide together, if one died and the other survived then the survivor was guilty of murder. This case was rather different but the circumstances were the same. He pointed out also, that there were three verdicts they could bring in—"not guilty," "guilty," and "guilty but insane."

In connection with the last verdict they could decide if they thought that the prisoner was not responsible for his actions at the time he committed the crime. It was quite possible that he was suffering from delirium and believed honestly that he was doing the right thing. He added that the case was a sad one.

After a short retirement the jury brought in the bare verdict, "Guilty."

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence of death, said that whether the circumstances of the case were such as would justify further consideration of the matter by His Excellency the Governor, in Council was beyond his province to decide. The prisoner collapsed when sentence was delivered and had to be assisted out of the dock by the warders.

The jury consisted of Messrs. C. A. Peel, A. Maher, A. P. Xavier, J. P. Bridger, J. V. dos Remedios, J. R. Way, and A. R. P. Davies.

## RIFLE SHOOTING.

## INTERPORT SCORES.

Through the courtesy of Mr. F. C. Goodman, honorary secretary of the Hongkong Rifle League, we are enabled to publish detailed scores of the Far Eastern Interport Rifle Match for 1923. Singapore, the holders of the honour, were last to shoot and with a total of 794 drop to last position. Details of their score were received on Saturday. Hongkong, as already announced, are the year's winners, the position being as follows:

	Total.
Hongkong	956
Shanghai	929
Penang	837
Singapore	794

Hongkong's average this year, 95.6, is a record for the competition, the previous record, 95.3, being also held by Hongkong. The following are the detailed scores in this year's competition:

HONGKONG (WINNERS).			
	200	500	600
Summers	34	35	33
Gill	33	33	33
Parke	33	34	32
F. Goodman	31	32	33
Capt. 31	32	33	36
Bone	31	33	32
Wallace	30	32	33
McGuigan	32	33	30
Reid	34	33	27
Swan	32	30	30
Railton	32	36	30

	322	321	313
Total	322	321	313

SHANGHAI.			
	200	500	600
Slater	34	32	30
Main	33	31	31
Reeves	34	31	30
Collaco, Capt.	31	32	30
Noishike	34	29	29
Hodges	32	31	29
Rose	31	33	28
Loth	29	33	29
Lancaster	33	30	28
Libert	33	31	27

	324	314	291	929
PENANG:				
	325	100	600	Total

PENANG.			
	200	500	600
Hogan	31	34	31
Everest	30	31	32
Kinder	30	31	31
Allan	32	29	28
C. A. De Cruz	29	29	28
Perkins	29	28	24
A. A. De Cruz	25	28	24
Brownings	30	25	21
Lim Paik-sorn	24	29	22
Simpson	28	24	22

	200	500	600	Tot
Alland	34	34	30	98

SINGAPORE.			
	200	500	600
Alland	34	34	30
Jones	33	32	27
Gubbins	29	29	27
Angus	28	23	29
Ridout	30	29	20
Ager	32	29	18
Lewis	31	25	22
May	24	22	25
Morrison	30	27	13
Bowerman	28	14	20

	299	264	231
Total	299	264	231

## PORTRAYING BLINDNESS.

## NEW METHOD IN "THE LOVE LIGHT."

Picture-goers who have seen the big Mary Pickford film "The Love Light," which is being shown for only two more days at the Coronet, have no doubt noticed the startling and unusual effect of sightless eyes in this production. A new method, the discovery of the star director, Frances Marion and her husband, Fred Thompson, has been employed. While on the boat returning from Italy, where the scenes for "The Love Light" are laid, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson experimented on one another and finally devised a film, which was used in the picture. It took some little argument to convince Raymond Bloomer, the leading man, that it would not injure his eyes, but he finally consented. However, as an extra precaution, an experienced oculist was in attendance during the filming of these scenes to see that nothing went wrong. "The Love Light" contains a number of other effects, also devised by Miss Marion.

## COMMERCIAL.

## NOTES AND COMMENT.

## PIECEGOODS TRADE.

When spoken to to-day concerning the local piecegoods market a European importer expressed the opinion that "things were very quiet." A long-established Chinese broker added that generally speaking, the market was dull.

Orders for winter goods in preparation for the coming fall have all been placed by now and there seems little probability of any further business for this winter. Merchants and dealers are trying to get together on orders for next spring. In spite of the black political outlook, there has been evidence of belief that things will improve and it is no secret that a good many fresh orders for cotton fabrics have been booked in appreciable quantities. During the next few months, a fair amount of winter goods will be arriving, as the Chinese dealers, thanks to the readiness of the importer to co-operate with them, have been entering enough to attempt to bring about a change in Chinese winter fashions. The high prices of Chinese silks in the last few years have made the cost of Chinese silk garments go up and many have turned to woollens. This fall will see many new designs which are expected to appeal to the Chinese and as they will cost less than silk and wear longer they should find a ready sale.

Information from another source is to the effect that the political chaos in China has made it imperative for Chinese buyers to keep on the safe side and on the whole, orders for nearly all lines of piecegoods, sundries, etc., have been restricted. Dealers give the impression that they will buy nominal quantities to have stocks on hand when required and thus retain their patronage until better times. A letter received by a local firm from its Shanghai branch puts the position in a nutshell, i.e., that business could be put through if order was preserved in the interior.

To-day, it is reported that there has been some activity in linen and whites.

## HOME TRADE.

Writing in mail week the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* says:

Imports during April were smaller than in eleven of the last sixteen months, and exports were larger than in the two immediately preceding months; the excess of imports over exports was small. Coal exports to France and Germany were again unusually large.

Foreign markets during the week have been under the cloud of further political uncertainties.

Reports from correspondents in the principal markets at home are summarised below:

Cotton.—Raw material steadier; cloth quiet.

Wool.—Raw material firm. Manufacturers busy at slightly better prices.

Other Textiles.—Jute weak; labour dispute affects cloth business. Linen trade slow; flax quiet.

Drapery, &c.—Retail and warehouse trade quiet. Clothing manufacturers busy.

Shoes and Leather.—Hides dearer; tanneries working full time. Manufacturers busy; new orders restricted.

Metals.—Copper, tin, lead, and spelter weak.

Chemicals.—Steady home and foreign demand; prices firm.

Coal.—Firm; broader foreign demand. Coke steady.

Iron and Steel.—Iron steadier. New business in manufactured products scarce. Tinplate bars cheaper.

Freights.—Easier.

## BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

A communication on the subject of the British Industries Fair 1924, has been addressed by the Federation of British Industries to the Department of Overseas Trade, who are responsible for the organization of these fairs. Having regard to the fact that the British Empire Exhibition will be held that year, the Federation circulated its affiliated associations, asking them for their opinions as to whether it was advisable or necessary to hold the British Industries Fair as well. The majority of replies received by the Federation were against holding the British Industries Fair in 1924, and the letter sent to the Department of Overseas Trade communicates this information. At the same time the Federation has emphasised the desirability of not dispersing the staff responsible for the B.I.F., even if no fair is held next year.

## BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The committee appointed by the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the British Empire Exhibition is to meet at the Chamber's premises at 3.30 p.m., tomorrow afternoon to discuss details of participation.

## HAMBURG TRAFFIC.

Among the imports into Hamburg during mail week were 145,000 tons English coal, 50,000 tons Scottish coal, 11,000 bales tobacco, 51,500 sacks copra, 11,000 bales cotton, 42,000 sacks coffee, 37,500 sacks cocoa and 160,000 sacks rice.

## LIVERPOOL EXPORTS.

## TO HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

During the week ending May 11, 175,000 square yards plain piece goods and 106,000 square yards dyed, coloured, and printed, were entered at Liverpool for shipment to Hongkong. The corresponding figures for Shanghai are 1,721,000 and 564,000. There were also 13,000 lbs. cotton yarn for Hongkong.

## THE BOYCOTT.

## SERIOUS EFFECT ON JAPANESE TRADE.

As an instance of the serious effects of the boycott of Japan proclaimed in China because of Dairen and Port Arthur, the *Yokohama Specie Bank* mentions that the steamer "Gaku-yo-maru" of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, left Shanghai a few days ago for Hankow without any Chinese cargo. She had her usual quantity of foreign merchandise—about 300 tons—but she usually relies mainly on the support of Chinese shippers, from whom she gets about 1,000 tons per trip. It appears from this that the efforts of the students and others to enforce the boycott are successful for the time being. The paper also says that trade in Japanese goods has almost come to a standstill in the towns of the Yangtze valley. Students have been calling at the shops to ascertain whether they contain any Japanese goods; and, if so, they have denounced the owners of these shops as traitors, sending their names to the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The *Yokohama Specie Bank* says there is talk in Shanghai of breaking off commercial relations with Japan entirely, but of course no official action of this kind would be permitted.

## PHILIPPINE SUGAR.

Writing about Philippine Sugar, Messrs. Warner, Barnes and Co., Ltd. of Manila say: "Our market has ruled very quiet during the fortnight and transactions have been insignificant. The balance of stocks are held in strong hands, consequently there is no pressure on the part of holders to effect sales."

Quotations appended are rather nominal in the absence of any important transactions.

We quote per picul, ex go-down:

	Centrifugals 96°	Pesos.
No. 1	88°	16.00
" 2	88°	15.75
" 3	88°	15.50
" 4	81°	15.25
" 5	79°	15.00

## FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

According to Messrs. Warner Barnes and Co., Ltd. Manila fortnightly report.

China Coast market is a little better, Saigon/Hongkong rate being quoted at 24 cents Mex.

The only local fixture reported is that of the s.s. "Macaria," 38,000 piculs, Saigon/Cebu, at 50 cents P.I. currency.

Freights on sugar: Iloilo to Hongkong Peso 0.45 per picul and Manila to Hongkong Peso 0.30 per picul.

## ARMS AND THE MAN.

SOME CHEWING GUM FOR A FRIEND.

Fong Dong, a Chinese who claims to have been in New York for eight years and who returned to China by the s.s. "President Jefferson" which arrived a few days ago, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning to answer a charge of unlawful possession of 41 cartridge cases which were found in a box he was carrying when leaving the Kowloon Wharf.

Mr. D. MacCallum defended and Sub-Inspector Spear of the Water Police had charge of the case.

According to the prosecution, the contraband was found in a box which when opened seemed to be full of "Wrigley's Chewing Gum—Fortunes the Best."

Defendant offered to give evidence and in the box asked permission to speak in English. He stated that he had been handed the box to carry to a friend in the country and was unaware of the contents.

His Worship disbelieved his story and imposed a fine of \$100.

## BOWLS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

## DRAW FOR FIRST ROUND.

At the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, last night, the draw took place for the open championship bowls competition. Great keenness is being displayed this year, there being no less than 74 entries. The draw for the first round resulted as follows:

BYES:  
D. Gow v. A. R. Whibley; D. Harvey v. D. Mackintosh; A. G. Pile v. A. G. Muir; A. Wallace v. R. Dixon; C. Pathyjohn v. J. McKelvie; J. H. Barr v. J. B. Hamilton; D. Reid v. G. R. Edwards; L. Guy v. T. Grimes; J. McMurtrie v. G. Morrison; W. Macfarlane v. P. T. Farrell; L. Rose v. J. Ling; W. Wotherspoon v. D. Keith; J. MacLagan v. H. E. Stevens; C. Atkinson.

FIRST ROUND:  
J. Muirhead v. A. Holland; C. Price v. W. C. Smith; R. Abraham v. L. Lamert; T. W. Hartley v. W. Russell; J. Foulds v. R. Duncan; W. Muir v. W. Gerrard; A. Grimmit v. W. Knight; J. MacLachlan v. R. Hall; A. MacFarlane v. A. Nicol; J. Gibson v. A. Taylor.

BYES:  
J. Russell; A. Simpson v. B. Bradbury; Massey v. G. Greener; W. Johnson v. R. Lapsley; W. Hill v. W. Greig; R. Basa v. G. Green; W. Hedley v. Oswick; J. Ogg v. A. Gourlay; H. Overy v. U. Omar; W. McKay v. J. Clark; J. Robertson v. W. Glendinning; J. C. Bown v. J. Ferguson; C. J. Tacchi v. S. Gray; Seccombe v. J. Blake.

## FOOTBALL.

## PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

Mr. Millard, of the Rugby Football Association, Australia, has spent some months in China and a short interval in Japan with a view to getting a strong football team to play a series of matches in Australia. He was in Osaka, Japan, when the Sixth Far Eastern Championship Games were in progress there at the end of last month. Being satisfied with the South China Athletic Association's football team which have just won for China the Football Championship for the 5th time in succession (the only championship China has got in this time), he made certain arrangements in Shanghai with the Hon. Secretary to the China Amateur Athletic Federation regarding the above matter.

In view of its importance both to the Association and to the footballers themselves, it was submitted to the executive committee of the South China Athletic Association for consideration and approval on the return of the footballers to Hongkong. Being ignorant of what arrangements have been made in Shanghai in the absence of official intimation, the committee are not in a position to give the matter full discussion but advise the players not to go until Mr. Millard who is expected here in a day or two, has properly approached the sub-committee appointed for the purpose and direct negotiations have been held.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS.

Laisang, (J.M. & Co.) from Kobe, Moji, Kowloon Wharf.  
Kawachi Maru, (N.Y.K.) from Moji, Kowloon Wharf.  
Fong Tong, (Yuen Sang Fat) from Saigon, C-6.  
Unkai Maru, (Sato & Co.) from Kuching, Yaumati.  
Pereia Maru, (T.K.K.) from Batavia, A-3.  
Mohon, (Tung Tuck) from Tournay, C-6.  
Sunning, (B. & S.) from Shanghai, Amoy, B-2.  
Haiphong, (Thai Thuan) from Saigon, C-40.  
Montague, (Arnhold & Co.) from Portland, Shanghai, A-30.

## DEPARTURES.

Tientsin, (B. & S.) for Haiphong, June 19.  
Szechuen, (B. & S.) for Amoy, June 19.  
Taming, (B. & S.) for Manila, June 19.  
Kwangchow, (B. & S.) for Bangkok, Swatow, June 19.  
Hailong, (Douglas & Co.) for Foochow, Swatow, June 19.  
Bendoran, (Gibb Liv.) for Shanghai, June 19.  
Cheongchow, (J. M. & Co.) for Tientsin, June 19.  
Jade, (Kai Yu) for Pakhoi, June 19.  
Wing Hong, (Williamson) for Hongkong, June 19.  
Toyo Maru, (M.B.K.) for Hongkong, June 19.  
Bandong Maru, (Nanyo Y.K.) for Batavia, June 19.  
Montague, (Arnhold & Co.) for Manila, July 19.

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## LITERATURE'S TASK.

## IMAGINATION AND SCIENCE.

Many distinguished men and women writers were present at a dinner to celebrate the 133rd anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, W.C., Mr. A. E. W. Mason presided, and among the guests were Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, Mr. Alfred Noyes, Mr. John Drinkwater, Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson, Sir Owen Seaman, Mr. H. A. Vachell, Miss May Sinclair, Major Ian Hay Beith, and Mr. Cecil Harmsworth.

Proposing the toast of prosperity to the fund, Mr. Mason mentioned that in the history of the fund only one benefaction had ever been made public. It was made in 1796 to the Vicomte de Chateaubriand, and it only became known because 20 years later he came to England as an Ambassador of France, and at one of the Literary Fund dinners rose and acknowledged his debt to the fund.

"During the last 100 years," proceeded Mr. Mason, "science had brought the four corners of the world together in a rush, and perhaps a little before the four corners were ready for the operation. Nations which a little time ago were names were now neighbours, and, at times, the contact was a prickly one. Unless imagination kept pace with science, perhaps the world might have been more through a mass of quarrels to a very ocean of disaster. Literature, which was the work of imagination, was also its great begueter." He did not think literature would fall in its task.

SHARING IN THE TRIUMPH.  
Mr. Mason said the debt of lovers of literature to those who failed was very great. If one looked through the biography of any great man of letters it was possible to trace the origin of book after book in a discussion with a fellow craftsman at which some spark was struck out. They shared in the triumph of their brother author.

## THE STAR.

## "THE BEST OF LUCK."

There is no lack of excitement in the fine racing picture, "The Best of Luck," which is the feature at the Star Theatre, Kowloon. "The Best of Luck," in which the leading parts are taken by Kathryn Williams and Fred Malatesta, is a screen adaptation of the novel by Henry Hamilton. It contains all the thrills of a good horse racing drama, and when it is mentioned that "The Best of Luck" had a successful run at Drury Lane, no more is needed to testify to its excellence.

Concluding, Mr. Mason said that he never met next to a man of science who did not say to him in a commonplace tone something that made his hair stand on end. "A few days ago," he said, "a man of science told me that ice was getting so thick on the southern polar regions that England was getting tipped out of the sea more than it ought to be, and that the glacial period was expected shortly to begin again."

"Since this is so—(laughter)—I never argue with fellows of the Royal Society—I ask you whether it would not be a perfectly splendid thing, thousands of years to come, if some Lord Carnarvon of a distant age comes upon, as a surprising evidence of the high civilisation in this country, a minute of the Royal Literary Fund stating that its 133rd annual dinner provided a handsome contribution for the relief of authors in sickness and



## SHIPPING.

## NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

## PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT GENERAL MEETING.

The following is a summary of a speech delivered by Mr. Yonejiro Ito, President of the N.Y.K., before the shareholders' ordinary general half yearly meeting held at Tokyo on May 30, 1923.

In recommending the report on the Company's operations for the half-year ending March 31, 1923, the President said in part that shipping business all the world over during the term under review unfortunately continued to be in a very depressed condition, if not even worse than ever, the Company's business suffering accordingly with the result that the net earnings for the term were even less satisfactory than for the previous term. The net profit amounted to ¥2,545,400, viz., ¥245,000 less than for the previous term. With the exception of the European and near seas services, the freight earnings were on the whole decidedly unsatisfactory. Although the amount of cargo handled showed some increase, that of the freight earned thereon was slightly less, owing to the continued demoralisation of market rates. As regards the passenger business, the President said that both the number of passengers carried and the earnings thereon unfortunately did not reach the good record obtained in the previous term, but showed decrease of 23 per cent. in the number and 12 per cent. in the earnings.

Adding to the net profit aforementioned a portion from the Dividend Equalisation Fund, the President would propose to declare a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, as for the previous term.

## A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

In spite of the opinions lately expressed by certain authorities that the shipping depression had now reached its very lowest, the President continued, it appeared to him that the market was still hovering towards a lower tendency. The statistical facts would show that whereas, on the one hand, there existed ten per cent. more tonnage in the world's shipping actually available for ocean cargo traffic than in the pre-war days, the movement of cargo was thirty per cent. less. The defeat of the American shipping subsidy scheme did not appreciably affect the market, the United States being evidently determined to maintain at all costs the trunk services now in working order under the direction of her Shipping Board. The economic condition of Europe continues to be in a state of upheaval not to say in an even worse state than ever, judging from the late development. With these facts before us, "it is difficult," the President said emphatically, "to expect an early recovery."

As a means of stabilising the freight rates in these difficult circumstances, the President remarked, the Company had been making its policy lately to conduct its business with increased spirit of co-operation with its confederates, numerous understandings having been arrived at with the other steamship interests, with a view to avoiding a ruinous rate war. He was glad to observe that the leading steamship lines were inclined to a similar attitude, and that the spirit of co-operation was generally the order of the day in the shipping world.

## MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS.

## OVERCROWDED PROFESSION.

The Marine Department of the Board of Trade has under consideration the problem of unemployment among certificated officers of the British Merchant Service.

When the war broke out large numbers of officers of the Mercantile Marine were called up for service under the Admiralty. When they sought to go back to the Mercantile Marine they were, in many cases, unable to do so because their places had been filled by officers certificated during war time. In some instances the officers who served under the Admiralty had their civil posts kept open for them. But in so far as the effect upon the labour market went the result was the same in either case. There were two men for each job.

The position was made worse by the slump in shipping which followed the war. This has now been overcome and tonnage is being freely employed again. But if every British-owned vessel were chartered there would still be many Mercantile Marine officers out of work as the supply is much in excess of any possible demand.

As one means of adjusting matters it is suggested that all examinations for certificates should be suspended until the numbers of qualified officers is brought within the limits of the Merchant Service requirements. It is pointed out that the service itself would not suffer because there are plenty of

young men among the surplus officers, and it is folly to go on pushing youths into an overcrowded profession.

One proposal submitted to the Board of Trade is that a system of competitive examinations should be instituted and that the numbers of officers accepted should be governed by the requirements of the Merchant Service. It is understood that this proposal is being considered by the Board.

## THE GERMANS AND THE "VINDICTIVE."

The "Vindictive" was a second-class cruiser of the "protected" type, built in H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, and completed towards the close of the year 1893. She was 320 ft. long between perpendiculars, had a beam of 57 ft. and a depth amidships of 36 ft. The designed draught was 20 ft. forward and 22 ft. aft, giving a displacement of 5,750 tons.

It will be recalled that after taking a very conspicuous part in the raid on Zeebrugge on St. George's Day of 1918, the vessel returned to Dover, and although very much damaged was quickly repaired as a blockship, and was sunk at the mouth of Ostend Harbour on May 10 of the same year. The scuttling was effected by means of large explosive charges placed in the double bottom of the ship under the main divisional bulkheads. These charges were placed in all three boiler rooms, both engine rooms, and in the magazines forward and aft of these compartments, and were arranged to be fired simultaneously from a convenient upper deck position.

From the state of the wreck at the time of the German evacuation it would appear that the Germans had no intention of salvaging the vessel, for they had stripped her of all accessible brass and copper. Every deck plate on the main deck, all side scuttles, gun ports, bearings, brasses, clips for water tight doors, electric cable and fittings, &c., had been taken away. This in itself greatly impeded the salvage work, for the port holes all had to be blanked off and all the holes left in the decks by the removal of the deck plates had to be dealt with. The Germans had also stripped the vessel of all superstructure above the upper deck, that is funnels, bridges, deck houses, &c., and the bulwarks were in course of removal when the allies re-entered the port. In connection with this stripping of the ship there is one other interesting fact, namely, that the conning tower had been lifted from its original position, turned through 180 deg., and fastened down on the upper deck, thus making an excellent armoured position looking out to seaward.—*Egginger.*

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OUTLOOK.

The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the annual meeting held in Montreal, spoke hopefully of the passenger steamship business which is such a large

proportion of the company's business. The company, he said, now had 15 passenger ships in regular service on the Atlantic and four on the Pacific, and 12 freight ships on both oceans. The prospects for improved business, particularly on the Atlantic, were good, and that on the Pacific, notwithstanding the acute competition which existed, should show progress during this year, especially if economic conditions in China and Japan become more favourable. With regard to the company's general trading he remarked there had been an appreciable improvement in traffic which was being felt by all Canadian companies. The results of operations for 1922 were, under the circumstances, satisfactory, especially in view of the adverse business conditions which existed during practically the first nine months of the year. The agreement lately completed between the Imperial and Dominion Governments for joint action under the Empire Settlement Act justified the expectation of a still greater number of colonists from Great Britain. In a brief reference to the railway situation in Canada, he said this has now settled into a condition by which the wisdom of the policies adopted by former Governments could be tested, and it could be ascertained whether they could be successfully administered and without further exhausting demands upon the country's exchequer. Upon the extent to which political interference was eliminated or reduced would depend in a large measure the result of the experiment. If the country was to depend on its commercial and industrial development, reliance must be placed upon individual and corporate enterprise. This in turn involved the support of British and foreign capital—a support which he would consider might conceivably be slow in forthcoming were it thought that political or Government influence were such that the integrity of capital investment were jeopardised.

## MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The O.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" from Hongkong on June 2 arrived at Vancouver on June 17.

The O.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Nagasaki on June 18 at 7.30 a.m. and left Nagasaki on June 18 at 6 p.m. and is due at Kobe today at 4 p.m.

The O.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Australia" arrived at Shanghai on June 18 at 3 p.m. left Shanghai on June 18 at 11 p.m. and is due at Hongkong on June 21 at 11.30 a.m.

The B.F.S. "Helenus" from Liverpool left Singapore on June 18 for this port and is due here on June 23.

Amused by the indolent movements of a passer-by, a Briegate trader remarked to a customer "that man will never die of heart failure." The man referred to, Frederick Mullineux, bought a newspaper, hurriedly scanned the racing columns, and exclaiming "It's won!" fell dead.

## "WHAT BOOTS IT." BOOT, LORE AND A BOOT STORE.

From the time when Adam delved and Eve span and people debated who was then the gentleman, the question of footwear has occupied the attention of mankind. The first distinct mention of coverings to our podal extremities occurs in the Bible, in the book of Exodus, where Moses is commanded to "put off thy shoes from off thy feet," the removal or loosening of the shoes being a sign of reverence, submission or renunciation. It very often concluded a bargain, as mentioned in the Book of Ruth. To cast out a shoe over a territory was to conquer it, as indicated in the Psalms. Solomon waxed eloquent when he sang "How beautiful are thy feet with shoes, O prince's daughter." They sold the poor for a pair of shoes in those days, as Amos indicated, whilst the seventy who were sent out were instructed to carry "neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes." The statement is made that the most ancient footwear of which we have any record is the Egyptian *Tal-ib*, made of plaited papyrus strip or hide secured by thongs. This was of course a sandal. With the ladies it was something more than a protection for the feet. They grasped the absolute truth, well known to-day, that in walking, as the eyes are usually directed downwards, the first object that one sees when approaching anybody is the foot, consequently they craved ornament and colour, and the shoemaker, delighting to indulge so charming a caprice, readily complied, with the result that the sandal, with its pigments that rivalled the plumage of the ibis and the parrot, its touches of Nubian gold, and all the other luxuries of effect, became as indispensable a weapon in the armoury of the Egyptian girl as its successor the ravishing Oakmore shoe is to her more bewitching English sister. We confess to being moved to delve into this fascinating subject of boot lore by a visit we paid to Lane Crawford & Co.'s store yesterday afternoon, and gazing with a considerable sense of pleasure on the boots and shoes they have so temptingly displayed. They were of all shapes and sizes—for walking, for outdoor wear, for evening wear, for tennis, and for golf. "Nothing like leather," we murmured and when we thought of the different "brands" of footwear into which good old English leather has been made—the *Oakmore*, the *McAfee*, the *Walk-over*, and the *Louis* and *Delta*, all of which can be realised from Lane Crawford's, we realised that our personal appearance, so far as our feet are concerned, were in safe keeping. But there is more than that. Buying a pair of boots or shoes is more or less an art. We realise that when adopting the instinctive truth of the Egyptian lass we have previously mentioned, we notice the extremities of our many friends. The thing demands thought and the expert advice of a sympathetic salesman. The sur-

## AFTER A YEAR. CONVICT WHO SOALED 18ft. WALL.

Ronald McKinnon, who escaped from Wandsworth Prison a year ago, after creeping through iron bars only 7in. wide, descending a 40ft. wall, and scaling the 18ft. outer wall of the prison, has come into the hands of the police after a year's liberty.

He appeared at Epsom Police Court, where he was remanded on a charge of breaking into a Banstead, Surrey, office and stealing money and property to the value of £36. He was charged as John Campbell, 34, clerk, of no fixed abode.

He was identified by his fingerprints as being the man known as Ronald McKinnon. He was arrested at Camberwell, S.E., on a charge of drunkenness.

It will be recalled that McKinnon, in making his escape from Wandsworth, left a dummy figure in his bed.

He climbed the 18ft. wall of the prison by lifting a rope of sheets and blankets to its top with a pole made of bundles of small garden sticks tied together. At the end of the rope was tied a metal bracket, with which he hung the rope to the top of the wall.

It is believed that the escape occupied him from 9 in the evening of May 19 last till just before dawn on the following day.

Dame Clara Butt, speaking in behalf of the Theatre Girls' Club, Greek-street, Soho, at its annual meeting, declared that too often bad voices are heard in the theatre, while England is teeming with beautiful fresh young voices.

roundings also need attention. It seems Lane Crawford's have thought this matter out, and the result is one of the most cunning arrangements for the selling of shoe wear we have so far seen. You are taken to a gentle altitude, either by a lift or the soothing exercise of mounting a very few stairs right opposite the main entrance, and "bimeby" you come out on a raised floor, which is unique in itself in that it gives you an idea of the floor-space and the other activities of this well-known store. Here, you are taken in hand, and your foot troubles speedily vanish. Around the corner are a number of comfortable looking chairs, with foot-rests to match. Not only are your feet attended to, but consideration is given to the fact that you may probably be a busy person and have not much time to spare on a problem which, as we have indicated, should occupy you not a little. It has been a move in the right direction to separate this department from the others, and this will doubtless be appreciated by present and future clients in search of the best.

## FRESH MEAT. HONGKONG'S DWINDLING SUPPLIES.

## BETTER NEWS TODAY.

Hongkong housekeepers will welcome the news gleaned today that there is a slight improvement in the beef situation. However, there is one disquieting feature—but cattle importers hope this will soon disappear.

The *China Mail's* Wuchow correspondent has written that river steamers will not be allowed to proceed beyond Tak Hing. The importers to-day state that the s.s. "Ko Chow" and "Tai Ming" which are on the West River will be able to get through to Wuchow as they are provided with a British gunboat escort. As more than half of the fresh meat consumed in Hongkong comes from Wuchow, a steady supply from that port must be assured before normal conditions can return. This can only be when all the Hongkong-Wuchow river steamers, irrespective of flag, can make the trip without danger.

At present, there are about 500 head in the abattoirs. Killings are made twice a day—about ten in the mornings and shortly before midnight. Roughly seventy head are consumed a day as against 110-120. The decrease has been brought about through prices having gone up. This means that there is a reserve of about a week's supply of fresh beef which is an improvement on a week ago when there were only enough for about four days. Imports from Shantung, a port near Swatow, where the best quality of native cattle comes from—have decreased owing to the fighting in the vicinity. On the other hand, shipments from Kwong Chau Wan and Hoi Hau have increased.

The market stalls are now selling beef retail, to the Chinese at about 30 cents per lb. for forequarters and the cheaper hind cuts. Better cuts cost from 1 cent to 2 cents per lb. more. Steak and roast from hindquarters are sold, retail, at about 32 cents per lb. and soured meat at 28 cents. Wholesale, the prices are roughly 10 per cent. lower. Contracts made by companies, messes, restaurants, &c. have been temporarily set aside, owing to the abnormal conditions, as the dealers have to meet considerable expense in the shape of levies by soldiers and robbers.

Still in good health, Mrs. W. Dalton, of Kilton, Lincolnshire, entered on her 101st year. She has three daughters living, all over 70.

Rear-Admiral Michael H. Hodges unveiled a memorial to the boys of Dorchester Grammar School who fell in the war. It consists of a tablet placed in the schoolroom. The ceremony was attended by Col. Sir Robert Williams, Bt., and Mr. Thomas Hardy, one of the governors of the schools.

## NOTICES TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

## MARSEILLES.

Sept. 1.—B.F. Agamenon.  
2.—B.F. Patroclus.  
3.—B.F. Democles.  
4.—B.F. Antares.  
5.—B.F. Mantua.  
6.—B.F. Africa.  
7.—B.F. Karna.  
8.—B.F. Orléans.

## HAVRE.

July 1.—B.F. Cyclops.  
10.—B.F. Nigobow.  
11.—B.F. Pelsa.  
12.—B.F. Agamenon.

## LONDON.

June 20.—N.Y.K. Kamo Maru.  
21.—G.L. Glorapp.  
22.—B.F. Sillia.  
23.—B.F. Teiresias.  
24.—B.F. City of Corinth.  
25.—B.F. Dardanus.  
26.—B.F. Rhyax.  
27.—B.F. Glorapp.  
28.—B.F. Machon.  
29.—B.F. Rhyax.  
30.—B.F. Karna.  
July 1.—G.L. Kamo Maru.  
2.—B.F. Glorapp.  
3.—B.F. Sillia.  
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8.—B.F. Glorapp.  
9.—B.F. Machon.  
10.—B.F. Rhyax.  
11.—B.F. Karna.  
12.—B.F. Orléans.  
13.—B.F. Patroclus.  
14.—B.F. Democles.  
15.—B.F. Antares.  
16.—B.F. Mantua.  
17.—B.F. Africa.  
18.—B.F. Karna.  
19.—B.F. Orléans.

## LIVERPOOL.

June 20.—B.F. Phenix.  
21.—B.F. Cyclops.  
22.—B.F. Nigobow.  
23.—B.F. Pelsa.  
24.—B.F. Agamenon.

## DUNKIRK.

July 2.—E.A. Malaya.  
10.—E.A. Pacman.  
11.—E.A. Bolivar.  
12.—E.A. Teiresias.  
13.—E.A. Jura.  
14.—E.A. Africa.  
15.—E.A. Karna.

## GLASGOW.

June 20.—B.F. Phenix.  
21.—B.F. Cyclops.  
22.—B.F. Nigobow.  
23.—B.F. Pelsa.  
24.—B.F. Agamenon.

## AMSTERDAM.

June 20.—J.C.J.L. Onderkerk.  
21.—E.A. Malaya.  
22.—E.A. Pacman.  
23.—E.A. Bolivar.  
24.—E.A. Teiresias.  
25.—E.A. Jura.  
26.—E.A. Africa.  
27.—E.A. Karna.

## ROTTERDAM.

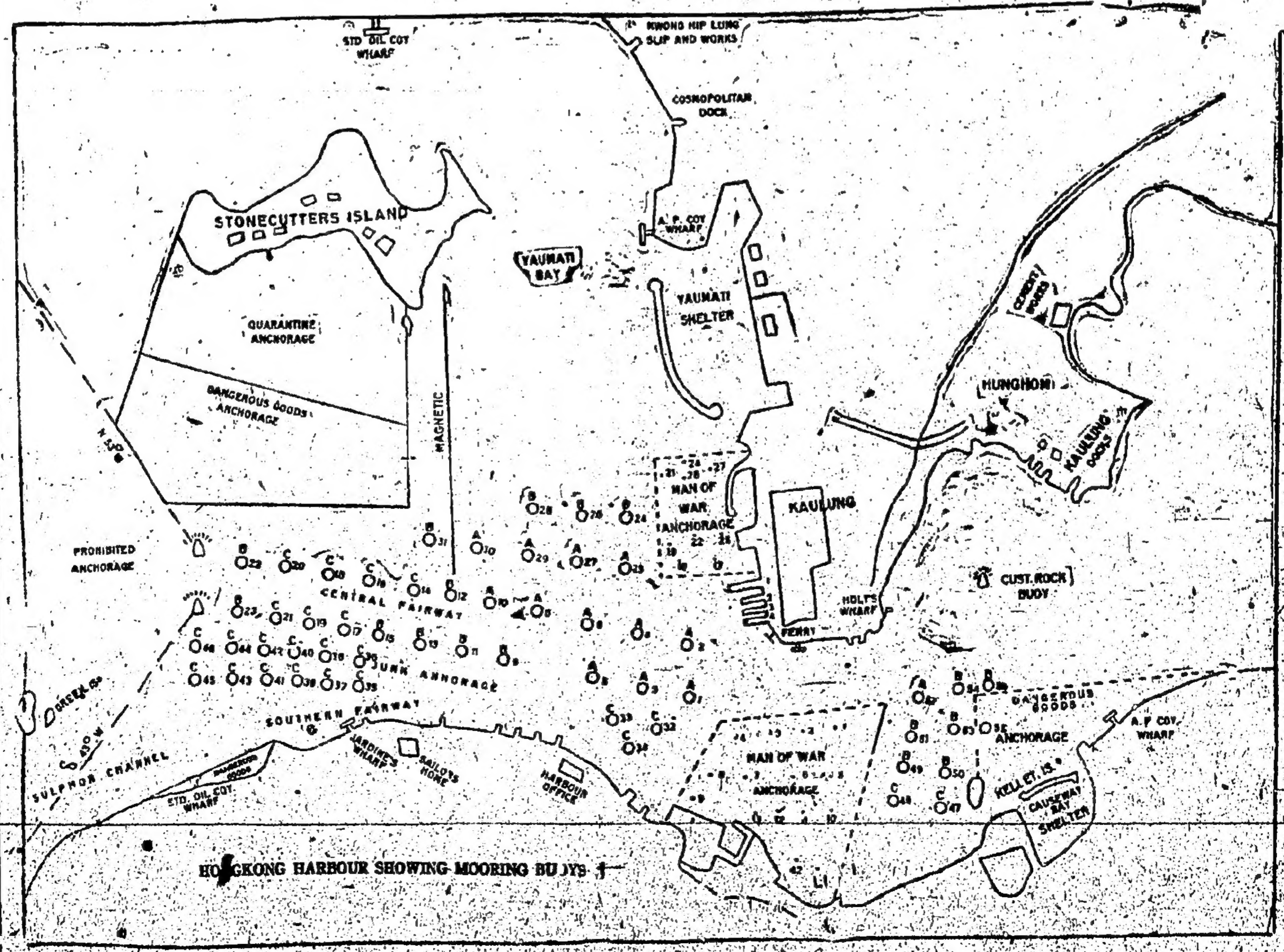
June 20.—J.C.J.L. Onderkerk.  
21.—E.A. Malaya.  
22.—E.A. Pacman.  
23.—E.A. Bolivar.  
24.—E.A. Teiresias.  
25.—E.A. Jura.  
26.—E.A. Africa.  
27.—E.A. Karna.

## ANTWERP.

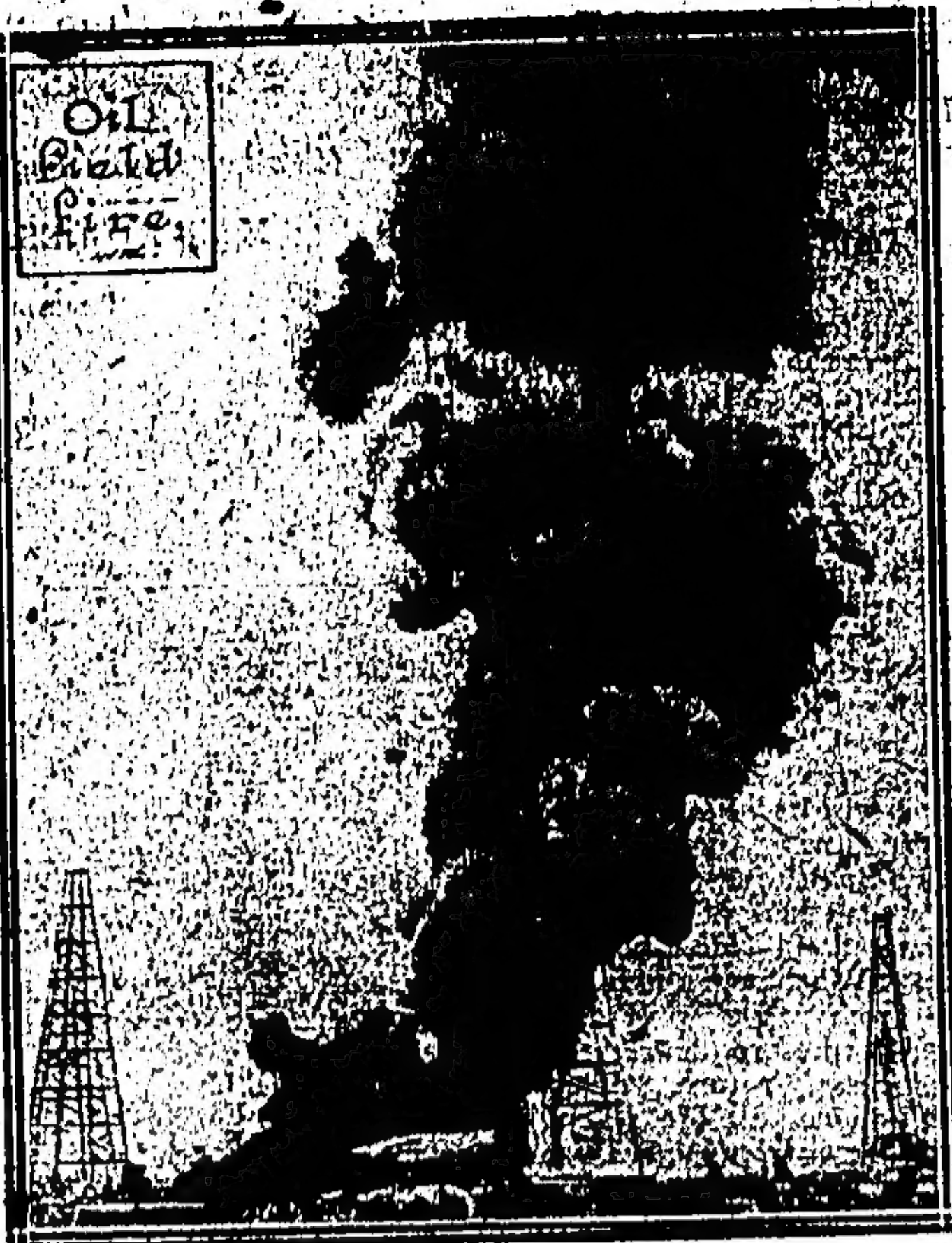
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26.—B.F. Rhyax.  
27.—B.F. Glorapp.  
28.—B.F. Machon.  
29.—B.F. Rhyax.  
30.—B.F. Karna.

## HAMBURG.

June 20.—J.C.J.L. Onderkerk.  
21.—E.A. Malaya.  
22.—E.A. Pacman.  
23.—E.A. Bolivar.  
24.—E.A. Teiresias.  
25.—E.A. Jura.  
26.—E.A. Africa.  
27.—E.A. Karna.







A person twenty miles away from the scene of this fire could have read a paper by the light it cast. The picture was taken while millions of gallons of crude oil were going up in smoke in an oil gusher.



Professor Elton R. Darling has produced synthetic wood, sugar and other valuable products from otherwise wasted corn cobs. The wood, which will not crack, can stand a strain of 10,000 pounds to the square inch. He also makes xylan from the corn cobs. The gummy substance is used in the manufacture of dyes and can be converted into syrup, which, when mixed with alfalfa, becomes valuable as a food for cattle. Furfural, which he also extracts, was hitherto produced at a cost of \$35 a pound, but it will now cost only a few cents. It is used in the manufacture of vulcanized rubber.



Miss Catherine Louise Littauer, daughter of the multi-millionaire society man, Colonel W. E. Littauer, has returned from France, where she was much in the public eye, because her father asked for a Paris injunction to prevent her from marrying Robert E. Doeller, a motor car salesman. The courts refused to act on the ground that Miss Littauer was of a legal age to wed. The parents then persuaded her to postpone the wedding, and it is believed she has returned to America to marry.



This is the latest photograph of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who has been elected President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in a stormy convention scene in Washington.



Despite the fact that her sweetheart, First Sergeant Claude Foster, is on trial for murder, Miss Frances Buhl vows she will marry him regardless of the verdict of the jury. Foster is charged with murdering Private Martin Miller, who was shot and killed by witnesses declare Miller, while drunk, attacked Foster and was killed in self-defence.



Mrs. Mae Davis, divorced wife of a theatrical man, shot Mrs. Elizabeth Britten, sister of Frederick A. Britten, during a quarrel in Mrs. Britten's apartment over a debt of \$365 owed by Mrs. Davis to Mrs. Britten's mother, Mrs. Charles Peach. Mrs. Britten is recovering from a wound in the head. Her demands that I pay, when I couldn't, forced me to shoot," Mrs. Davis told the police.



Despite reports that Mrs. Harding Prince, had been married, in France, to E. V. R. Thayer, both denied it when they returned on the same steamer, though they would not deny they intended soon to be married.



Sir William Open, noted portrait painter, declares he has never seen a perfect model, and, for that matter, he has never seen a really pretty woman. He asserts that women used their motor cars so much that their legs become too thin, and their feet and arms look artificial.



Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who starved himself to death in prison, told 5,000 sympathizers that the Irish Republicans would yet triumph over the Free State forces. The meeting, held to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the birth of the so-called Irish Republic, in 1916, cheered when she demanded a boycott on all English goods.



A jury failed to agree in the suit for \$173,000 brought by Tammany Boss Charles F. Murphy against Louis N. Hartog. Murphy alleged that he invested the money with Hartog in a glucose deal, but that he wanted to get out because, he alleged, Hartog was a war profiteer. It was alleged Murphy was brought into the company merely that his political influence could get glucose for Hartog during the war. For the first time in his 29 years as a political power Murphy went on the stand and withstood a severe grilling from Hartog's attorney.



The new craft of the Mississippi Barge Line were the central features in the river pageant given to celebrate the opening of the industrial canal in New Orleans. These modern cargo movers are unlike the old type of Mississippi River steamers, handling, as they do, 16,000 tons of freight at the lowest cost per ton mile ever achieved. The freight in these eight barges would fill 800 20-ton cars and would completely load two ordinary ocean-going steamers.

**FIELD'S**

**INK**

NEVER Clogs your Pens,  
NEVER spoils your pens,  
NEVER Rusts your pens,  
NEVER loses colour,  
NEVER thickens.

**GUM**

STICKS like Glue  
STICKS Immediately  
STICKS for Ever,  
NEVER FERMENTS,  
NEVER goes Mouldy.

**DER A. WING & CO., 60, Des Voeux Road, Central.**

**EYES RIGHT**

If not consult the  
**CHINESE OPTICAL CO.**  
67 Queen's Road Central.

The house recommended by many local doctors for its accuracy and cheapness.

**SEE US THEN SEE.**

**BRINGING UP FATHER**

HELLO DINTY! I'VE JUST GOT FIFTY DOLLARS AN' I'LL BE DOWN TONIGHT TO PAY YOUSE WHAT I OWE YOU!

OH DADDY!

I SAW A NICE HAT IN A WINDOW - I WISH I HAD IT!

WELL AS LONG AS YOU ARE JUST WITHIN - IT'S ALL RIGHT!

OH! DADDY - IT ONLY COSTS FIFTY DOLLARS AND IF I PHONE THEM THEY'LL SEND IT RIGHT UP!

I SAID NO - AND THAT ENDS IT!

HELLO DINTY! THERE'S NO USE OF ME COMIN' DOWN AS I HAVEN'T GOT THE FIFTY NOW!



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

TURKISH TRANSPORT SEIZED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17th. The British destroyer *Splendid* has seized a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora, with guns aboard from Thrace.

EASTERN ARMAMENTS.

AMSTERDAM, June 17th. In the course of a speech Sir Walter Townley said he was of the opinion that a large fleet for the Dutch East Indies was unnecessary, because neither of the great Powers in the East would derive any profit from a war in the East.

ETNA.

CATANIA, June 17th. Several eruptions, preceded by loud explosions, have occurred on the north-eastern part of Mount Etna. Streams of lava have destroyed a number of cultivated fields and plantations, and also the railway station at Castiglione. The Linguaglossa district is threatened with a stream of lava three-hundred meters wide.

THE RUHR.

LONDON, June 17th. Advice from Brussels state that the French draft reply to the British questionnaire has been submitted to the Belgian Government. It is couched in cordial terms and explains that by the abandonment of passive resistance, the minor Poincare means that the German Government must order its State agents to discontinue resistance and to assist the administration. The French would, on the cessation of German resistance, make the occupation as "invisible" as when they first went to the Ruhr.

ASSASSINATED.

RIGA, June 17th. It is reported that the well-known anti-Bolshevik, General Balukhovitch, has been assassinated between Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS' AND PASSENGERS.

VERBODEN DU

FROM AMOY.

June 24.—J.C.L. L. Y. Udoos.

FROM JAPAN.

June 25.—B. F. Sarpedon.

FROM BANGKOK.

June 24.—E. A. Sarpedon.

FROM SINGAPORE.

June 28.—U.S.S.B. West Sequana.

FROM BOMBAY.

June 27.—N.Y.K. Hakodate Maru.

FROM CALCUTTA.

June 24.—N.Y.K. Hoji Maru.

FROM MANILA.

June 28.—U.S.S.B. West Sequana.

FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

July 8.—F. & A. St. Albans.

Aug. 4.—E. & A. Eastern.

Sept. 10.—E. & A. Eastern.

Oct. 8.—E. & A. St. Albans.

FROM YANCOOVER.

June 20.—C.P.S. Empress of Asia.

July 25.—B. F. Proteus.

Aug. 23.—B. F. Proteus.

Sept. 18.—B. F. Proteus.

Oct. 4.—B. F. Proteus.

Nov. 2.—B. F. Proteus.

FROM PORTLAND.

July 8.—U.S.S.B. West Cayote.

FROM NEW YORK.

Aug. 1.—B. F. Hyson.

FROM SEATTLE.

June 20.—C.P.S. Empress of Asia.

July 4.—B. F. Proteus.

Aug. 23.—B. F. Proteus.

Sept. 18.—B. F. Proteus.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

June 24.—U.S.S.B. Maru.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

June 24.—U.S.S.B. Maru.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

June 20.—B. F. Phenix.

July 21.—C.J.L. St. Albans.

FROM LONDON.

June 20.—P. & O. Khiva.

July 2.—P. & O. Carnarvonshire.

13.—P. & O. Soudan.

14.—P. & O. Kashmir.

15.—P. & O. Kashmir.

24.—P. & O. Macedonia.

Aug. 11.—P. & O. Donopolis.

18.—P. & O. Sicilia.

25.—P. & O. Sicilia.

Sept. 8.—P. & O. Sicilia.

10.—P. & O. Sicilia.

12.—P. & O. Sicilia.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

June 22.—B. F. Holms.

23.—B. F. Holms.

July 4.—B. F. Anolythos.

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